

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN Adopts Declaration on Peaceful Settlement	A 1
Conference on Rare Metal Production Ends 11 Nov	A 1

UNITED STATES

'Roundup' on U.S. Lifting of Pipeline Sanctions	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO Article [15 Nov]	B 2
U.S.-China Conference on Energy Held in Beijing	B 4
Wang Shien Attends	B 4
Development of Coal Industry	B 4
Conference Ends	B 5
Deng Xiaoping Meets U.S. Professor 13 Nov	B 5

SOVIET UNION

Huang Hua Attends Brezhnev Funeral 15 Nov	C 1
Huang Hua Holds Meetings in Moscow 14-15 Nov	C 1
Meets George Bush	C 1
TANJUG: Huang Reportedly To Meet Gromyko	C 1
Television Coverage of Events in Moscow	C 2
Initial Reports	C 2
Brezhnev Funeral	C 3
Late Report: Huang Hua Meets Gromyko 16 Nov	C 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK Vice Premier Receives PRC Scientists	D 1
PRC Suspends Indirect Trade With South Korea	D 1
Japanese-American Military Exercise Begins	D 1
Ulanhu Meets Delegation From Fukuoka, Japan	D 2
Liao Chengzhi Meets Japanese Socialists	D 2
Liao Chengzhi Receives Former Japanese Dietman	D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Said To Prepare Dry Season Offensive in PRK	E 1
Sihanouk Departs Beijing 16 Nov for DPRK	E 1
Arrives in Pyongyang	E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Annual Meeting of PRC-EEC Committee Ends 12 Nov	G 1
Italian Delegation Arrives, Meets Officials	G 1
Bo Yibo Meets Italian Businessmen 12 Nov	G 1
XINHUA Views Italian Government's Collapse	G 1

Hu Yaobang Congratulates New Spanish CP Leader	G 2
Text of Message [RENMIN RIBAO 13 Nov]	G 3
Bo Yibo Meets British Shipbuilders' Delegation	G 3
Economic, Trade Delegation Leaves for Turkey	G 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC Delegation at SFRY Trade Union Conference	H 1
Congress Ends	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO on Israeli Annexation of West Bank	I 1
[11 Nov]	
Prospects of National Reconciliation in Lebanon	I 2
[CHINA DAILY 16 Nov]	
Ye Jianying Congratulates Cameroonian President	I 3
Zhao Ziyang Message to Cameroonian Minister	I 3
Beijing Comments on Namibian Independence	I 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hu Yaobang Pays Inspection Visit to Fujian	K 1
He Jingzhi: Criticize 'Ultrademocratic' Works	K 1
HONGQI Commentator Views Problems in CPC Style	K 2
Retired Cadres Continue To Serve Public	K 3
Tan Qilong Article on Socialist Modernization	K 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 9 Nov]	
Economic Commission Official on Economic System	K 11
Economic Commission Arranges Industrial Work	K 12
Reform of Supply, Marketing Cooperatives Promoted	K 13
Liaoning Official Raps State of Rural Education	K 14
[CHINA DAILY 14 Nov]	
Air Force Sets Goals for Spiritual Civilization	K 16
Scientific Society Follows Zhao Guidelines	K 17
Beijing Ceremony Marks Sun Yat-sen's Birthday	K 18
Meeting Marks Guo Moruo's Birth Anniversary	K 18
Memorial Meeting for Chen Wanlan Held in Beijing	K 19
Energy Conservation Centers Set Up Nationwide	K 19
Rural Enterprises Forum Ends in Beijing 13 Nov	K 20

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Taiwan Leader Attacks PRC To Gain U.S. Arms	U 1
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TAIWAN

Spokesman Views PRC-USSR Thaw, Brezhnev Death	V 1
Taipei Comments on Role of Brezhnev's Successor	V 2
Vice Foreign Minister Assesses USSR-PRC Talks	V 3
President Chiang Interviewed by LE FIGARO	V 4
Briefs: Foreign Exchange Reserves	V 4

UN ADOPTS DECLARATION ON PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT

OW160257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 15 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly today unanimously adopted the Manila Declaration calling for peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Every state shall settle its international disputes exclusively by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered," the declaration says. It also calls for respect for the sovereign equality of states and the free choice of means in settling a dispute as stipulated in the U.N. Charter.

In the event of failure to achieve a settlement, the declaration says, the parties to a dispute shall refer it to the Security Council in accordance with the U.N. Charter. It rules out the use of force or threat of force in settling disputes between states.

The declaration says that states would be encouraged to make greater use of the fact-finding capacity of the Security Council and of the International Court of Justice, as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

CONFERENCE ON RARE METAL PRODUCTION ENDS 11 NOV

OW111406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Hangzhou, November 11 (XINHUA) -- China expects to undertake cooperation in technology, trade and exploitation of rare metal resources with other countries, according to Zhou Chuandian, Chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry.

The vice-minister made the statement at an international conference on rare metals production and application which ended here today.

The four-day conference in Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, was attended by 143 metallurgists from 12 countries, and jointly sponsored by the Chinese and British metals societies. Zhou Chuandian also serves as vice-president of the China Society of Metals.

According to papers presented at the conference, countries have been progressing at various rates in the development of rare metals production and application.

For its part, China has rich reserves of rare metal resources and has established a fairly comprehensive capacity to produce metals such as tungsten, antimony, titanium, vanadium, rare earth, nickel and molybdenum. With extraction and processing knowhow acquired since its founding in 1949, China has been able to produce new materials for developing its nuclear, electronics, aviation and astronautics industries.

Zhou Chuandian told participants that China is now planning to further exploit and utilize its rare metal resources to meet the growing needs in the country's modernization program. Foreign metallurgists at the conference expressed a willingness to strengthen technical exchange and cooperation with their Chinese counterparts in production and application of rare metals.

Those attending the conference heard 44 papers, 17 of which were presented by Chinese metallurgists.

'ROUNDUP' ON U.S. LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS

OW151540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Roundup: U.S. Lifts Sanctions on Pipeline Deal -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to lift sanctions against European and American firms under contract with the Soviet Union for the laying of the natural gas pipeline has temporarily eased tensions between the United States and its European allies.

The conflict between the United States and European countries over the pipeline deal lasted nearly one year. After martial law was imposed in Poland last December, Reagan announced sanctions against the pipeline deal, protesting Soviet "interference" in Polish internal affairs. He also appealed to the European allies to follow his suit.

Considering their own political and economic interests, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy refused to cooperate. They signed contracts with the Soviet Union before or after Reagan's announcement.

Without consulting the allies, Reagan announced in June that the sanctions were extended to U.S. companies' subsidiaries abroad and European firms with American licenses. To this action the European countries concerned responded strongly. Despite U.S. sanctions, these countries continued to implement the contracts signed with the Soviet Union. For a time, the Atlantic alliance was engaged in a quarrel and the relations between the United States and its allies became tense. The ruling and opposition parties in these countries also squabbled endlessly.

When the effort to exert pressures on its allies failed, Reagan made a concession. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met NATO foreign ministers twice last month, agreeing to discuss further with their ambassadors in Washington. After a few weeks' discussion, the United States and its allies reached an agreement which included limitation of export of strategic goods and technology to the Soviet Union, coordination in the credit and import policy and finding a way to reduce dependence on the Soviets on energy resources. Before a new plan was worked out, no new contracts would be signed with the Soviet Union, but the European countries could implement the already signed contracts.

Reagan's announcement was made after the above said agreement with Europe was reached. It should be noted that Reagan's decision was announced following Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's death.

Reagan claimed that the agreement would be more powerful and effective in limiting Soviet gains from the West and constituted a victory for all the allies. But soon after Reagan's announcement, the French Government issued a statement saying that France was not a party to the agreement. The U.S. press commented cautiously that the agreement was only a working outline and would take time to be fulfilled.

RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK151512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Zhang Yunwen [1728 0336 2429]: "Tension in U.S.-European Relations Eases"]

[Text] On 13 November U.S. President Reagan announced the lifting of the ban on the supplying of equipment to the Soviet natural gas pipeline project in Siberia. Reagan said that an agreement on the pipeline issue had been concluded between the United States and its West European allies. He said, we unanimously agree that none of us should engage in any economic transaction which may, militarily or strategically, benefit the Soviet Union or which may assist that country in realizing a high degree of militarization. Therefore, the sanction is "no longer necessary" thanks to such a "more powerful and more effective measure."

Reagan announced this decision just after he returned from the Soviet Embassy in Washington where he expressed condolences on Brezhnev's death.

As reported, the "substantial agreement" concluded among the Western countries mentioned by Reagan is mainly a complete series of methods to restrain granting loans on preferential terms and transferring the possession of highly sophisticated technologies to the Soviet Union, as well as to avoid dependence on the energy resources of that country.

This action taken by the United States is extensively welcomed by West European countries and Japan. Therefore, it will ease the increasingly serious tension in relations between the United States and its allies.

Reagan had imposed the ban to prohibit U.S. companies from exporting natural gas pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union soon after Poland enforced martial law in December last year. On 18 June this year he extended this ban to U.S. companies' subsidiaries in Europe and all West European companies which were using U.S.-patented petroleum and natural gas equipment. This decision evoked powerful reactions among the West European countries. The French, West German, British and Italian Governments declared one after another that they would ignore the ban imposed by the United States and would continue to fulfill the obligations stipulated by the contracts they had concluded with the Soviet Union. On 8 October the U.S. Customs Service confiscated \$3 million-worth of U.S.-made steam turbine components owned by Italian companies and thus provoked the Italian Government's reproach. However, on 15 October Reagan told U.S. farmers that the U.S. Government had decided to sell 2.3 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union and assured them the United States would never impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union, even if the latter invaded Poland. The Reagan administration's "double standard" toward the embargo on the Soviet Union further irritated its West European allies and thus intensified the conflict between the United States and Europe.

The development of the situation has shown that the sanctions imposed by the United States failed to stop Western Europe from concluding the transactions concerning the natural gas pipeline project with the Soviet Union, but instead "caused losses on the part of the United States and Europe" and thus created a "large gap" in the unity of the West European alliance. The sanctions by the Reagan administration also faced much opposition at home. The embargo made some companies in those states facing serious unemployment, especially those in Illinois, lose the chance to sign \$90 million worth of contracts and increase job opportunities. The media of the Western world stated that U.S. industrial enterprises in fact suffered even more than their European counterparts did.

Facing setbacks domestically and internationally, the Reagan administration was forced to seek a compromise so as to break the deadlock, relax the tension in U.S.-European relations and mitigate the conflicts at home.

At the NATO foreign ministers conference held in Canada in early October, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz held initial consultations with the foreign ministers of West European countries on formulating a common policy on trade with the Soviet Union. Later, in Washington, high-ranking officials of the U.S. State Department held a series of secret talks with the ambassadors of four European countries in the United States. Similar talks were also held with Canada, Japan and the EEC countries. Although both sides hoped to settle their disputes, they disagreed with each other on how to go about it. Therefore, the negotiations were carried on for several months without reaching any notable conclusion.

The United States decided to drop its sanctions so that Western Europe would make greater concessions regarding its trade with the Soviet Union. However, Western Europe was only willing to reach an agreement similar to that of the Versailles declaration issued in last June. It has refused to make any more promises.

Among those West European nations, France has taken a particularly uncompromising stand. It has maintained that since the sanctions were unilaterally imposed by the United States, it is the United States which should change. It is unnecessary for Europe to make any concession in actual practice. President Mitterrand made a statement again on 5 November that France was only willing to discuss its trade relations with the Soviet Union. He stressed that it was "impossible to negotiate problems which cannot be negotiated." The negotiations were speeded up in the latter half of last October. The United States demanded that West European nations restrain their credit to the Soviet Union, impose firm restrictions on technological transfer and refrain from concluding any new energy contracts with the Soviet Union. The issue of credit was the main point. France did not agree to stop providing the Soviet Union with export credit because in its trade with the Soviet Union it had imported a large quantity of energy and raw materials, resulting in a large French trade deficit. It was absolutely necessary for France to export industrial goods in order to reduce the deficits.

In early November, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini visited the United States. It was reported that the Italian prime minister talked with the U.S. President on the special topic of the gas pipeline and informed the United States of the unified stand of the principal European countries. This played a considerable role in ending the dispute.

The dispute between the United States and Europe on the gas pipeline issue reflected the divergence of views of the West on its strategy toward the Soviet Union and their conflicting interests. Furthermore, this dispute also demonstrated that France is markedly seeking more and more independence and that it is difficult for the United States to control its allies. Obviously, this was one of the reasons the United States lifted the ban before it attained its objectives. Therefore, public opinion in the United States also held that the U.S. Government should learn a lesson from this incident and refrain from interfering in other countries' internal affairs and taking unilateral actions.

The agreement on iron and steel reached not long ago and the settlement of the dispute on the gas pipeline have relaxed the tension between the United States and Europe only temporarily.

The conflict will continue to surface from time to time. However, because they have common strategic interests and are interdependent militarily and economically, their contradictions will not intensify to an uncontrollable degree.

U.S.-CHINA CONFERENCE ON ENERGY HELD IN BEIJING

Wang Shien Attends

OW081614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Kang Shien met here this evening with 350 delegates in the Great Hall of the People from China, the United States, 17 other countries and Hong Kong to a five-day U.S.-China conference on energy, resources and the environment. He also attended a reception given by the conference after the meeting.

He said China's modernization requires huge inputs of energy and resources, the means to exploit and use them efficiently, and technology to protect the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to supplement domestic efforts with foreign cooperation and exchanges of experience with scientists of other countries, he said.

He hoped the conference would promote both exchange and cooperation between China, the United States and other countries and regions. Zhou Peiyuan, president of the China Association for Science and Technology, Gao Yangwen, minister of coal industry, and others attended the meeting and the reception.

Development of Coal Industry

OW091355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA) -- China plans to speed construction of coal mines, especially surface mines, to meet the needs of the national economy, a leading coal expert said here today.

Addressing the first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment, Wu Jing, deputy director of the science and technology committee of the Ministry of Coal Industry, said energy supplies are falling short of the increasing demand in China, affecting the growth of national economy. He noted that over 70 percent of the country's current energy consumption comes from coal.

In developing China's coal industry, he said, priority is given to developing new mines within and around the existing coal bases, to new coal bases with rich reserves and transportation facilities, and to surface mines.

The official said that China will focus its attention on Shanxi Province, east and northeast China and Henan Province.

China has considerable known coal reserves suitable for strip mining, he said. The Pingshuo coal field in Shanxi Province, for example, and the Jungar coal field in inner Mongolia autonomous region each has a reserve of over 3 billion tons of "long flame" coal. The former field is scheduled to be developed in cooperation with the Occidental Petroleum Co. of the United States and plans are being made for the latter. In addition, the lignite reserve in the Huolinhe, Yiminhe and Yuanbaoshan coal areas are slated for strip mining.

Wu Jing estimated that in the coming 4-5 years, China's coal production would increase by an average of 20 million tons each year.

I. 16 Nov 82

B 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

China's coal-bearing area is over 500,000 square kilometers with the total proven reserves amounting to 640 billion tons, according to Wu Jing. In 1981, China turned out 620 million tons of coal, he said.

Conference Ends

OW122042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- In the future -- perhaps in a decade or so -- the way a plant is able to convert sunlight into a stable chemical may help us devise a totally synthetic process that will do the same thing. This was predicted by Professor Melvin Calvin, a 1961 Nobel chemistry prize winner, from the University of California, speaking at the first China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment.

The professor said the fact that we will require renewable fuels for the future is inescapable. This is due not only to the exhaustion of the existing energy minerals, but to the almost intractable air pollution problem which the combustion of fossil carbon produces. The most immediate source of renewable energy is the annual growth of plants themselves.

At the conference, which closed here today, Calvin demonstrated his theory of artificial photosynthesis and declared that a prototype for a laboratory device has already been built.

The five-day conference was attended by more than 350 experts from 19 countries and Hong Kong region. Over 70 papers were presented, advancing a number of theories and techniques for saving energy, opening new resources and controlling environmental pollution.

Experts at the conference also suggested many practical techniques and measures for further exploiting and better utilizing coal, petroleum, hydropower, solar energy, shale, geothermal energy and other energy resources.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS U.S. PROFESSOR 13 NOV

OW130806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial talk with Prof. S.W. Yuan from George Washington University of U.S. in the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Present was Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology.

Prof. S.W. Yuan was the chairman on the American side of the China-U.S. conference on energy, resources and environment which concluded yesterday. The conference was sponsored jointly by the China Association for Science and Technology, the China Energy Research Society, the U.S. National Academy of Engineering and the U.S. Society of Engineering Science.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS BREZHNEV FUNERAL 15 NOV

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 15 (XINHUA) -- Late President Leonid Brezhnev was buried at a Red Square funeral at 12:00 hours local time today. Brezhnev had been president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) before he died of a heart attack Nov. 10 at age 75.

Present at the funeral were Soviet leaders including newly elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nilolay Tikhonov, and representatives from all walks of life. Also present on the occasion were Chinese special envoy Foreign Minister Huang Hua and leaders and representatives from other countries.

Yuriy Andropov presided over the funeral and in a speech reiterated the Soviet leadership will continue to carry out the strategic guide-lines for domestic and foreign affairs chartered under the aegis of Leonid Brezhnev. Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov also made a speech at the funeral.

At 12:45, the casket containing the deceased Soviet leader was slowly lowered down into a grave at the Kremlin Wall on the Red Square amidst gun salutes.

Soviet leaders Yuriy Andropov, Nilolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov met in Kremlin this afternoon with the heads of foreign delegations who came to attend the funeral, including Chinese special envoy Huang Hua.

HUANG HUA HOLDS MEETINGS IN MOSCOW 14-15 NOV

OW160808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and foreign minister, met here yesterday or today, on separate occasions, with Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Huang Hua had cordial talks with these leaders.

Meets George Bush

OW160801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, state councillor and foreign minister, met U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz here today. They had a friendly talk.

TANJUG: HUANG REPORTEDLY TO MEET GROMYKO

LD151642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who was his country's representative to Leonid Brezhnev's funeral, will remain in Moscow until November 17, it was officially announced here.

Huang's prolonged stay in the Soviet Union is being connected with an announced meeting with his host, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. Well-informed diplomatic sources claim that the meeting is scheduled for Tuesday.

TELEVISION COVERAGE OF EVENTS IN MOSCOW

Initial Reports

HK151526 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 12 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she includes the NPC Standing Committee's condolence message on Brezhnev's death and two PRC leaders' visit to the Soviet Embassy to extend their condolences. The domestic television services treats these two reports as the last two domestic news items. At about 1120 GMT the same female announcer is seen and heard reading an 11 November XINHUA domestic report verbatim on the NPC Standing Committee's condolence message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, mourning the death of Brezhnev.

After that, the domestic television service shows a 2-minute filmed report on NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Ulanhu and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visiting the Soviet Embassy on 12 November to extend their condolences on Brezhnev's death. This filmed report shows a wreath from the NPC Standing Committee in the mourning hall at the embassy; Ulanhu and Huang Hua shaking hands with Soviet Ambassador to China I.S. Shcherbakov and other unidentified embassy officials in the embassy; Ulanhu and Huang Hua standing in silent tribute before a photograph of Brezhnev in the mourning hall; Ulanhu writing the following words on an unidentified book in the embassy: "Profound grief at President Brezhnev's demise -- Ulanhu, 12 November 1982"; Ulanhu speaking with the Soviet ambassador in a reception room; and Huang Hua listening to Ulanhu's conversation with the Soviet ambassador. After this, treated as its first international news item, the station shows a 1-minute report on the United Nations memorial meeting for Brezhnev on 11 November.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a female announcer reading the news headlines in which she announced Andropov's election as CPSU general secretary. After all domestic news items are broadcast, the domestic television service treats Andropov's election as its first international news item. This 1-minute filmed report shows Andropov's photograph and Andropov speaking after his election at a 12 November special plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. Its second international news item, which lasts less than 1 minute, shows Andropov and other top Soviet officials attending a Moscow ceremony to pay their last respects to Brezhnev.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 November during its regular evening news broadcast treats a 14 November XINHUA report on the statement made by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua on Brezhnev's death and Sino-Soviet relations as its first news item.

Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 November during its regular evening news broadcast shows a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes Huang Hua paying tribute to the body of Brezhnev. The station treats this 3-minute report as its first international news item. The filmed report shows Chinese special envoy Huang Hua standing in silent tribute before the body of Brezhnev on 14 November.

It also shows Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, paying tribute to Brezhnev. About halfway through this report Brezhnev's burial service in Moscow's Red Square on 15 November is shown.

Brezhnev Funeral

HK160511 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 15 November carries as its first international news item a 3-minute filmed report on the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, later identified as "chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet." The filmed report opens with a brief, close shot of a wreath, followed by a close shot of Huang Hua and four unidentified Chinese standing in silent tribute before the body of Brezhnev on 14 November, while a man in Soviet military dress positions a wreath on a stand. A Chinese announcer, speaking in Mandarin, says that "yesterday evening Huang Hua, a state councillor and concurrently minister of foreign affairs, who has been sent as a special envoy of our country to Moscow to attend the funeral ceremony of Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, went to the columned hall of the Trade Union Building to stand in silent tribute before Chairman Brezhnev's body and presented a wreath. He also expressed his condolences to Chairman Brezhnev's wife." As the announcer is speaking, the film cuts to a shot of the Trade Union Building and a huge portrait of Brezhnev hanging in front of the building and then to a wide shot of unidentified people walking past Brezhnev's body. A close shot is then given of Chernenko, Andropov and another man.

The announcer then says that "the leaders of other countries who came to attend Chairman Brezhnev's funeral ceremony also arrived in Moscow yesterday." Cuba's Fidel Castro is seen embracing an unidentified man in a closeup shot. The film then cuts to show Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other Japanese bowing before Brezhnev's casket and then to Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, holding flowers in her hands, with two unidentified men standing to her left. (An English voice is heard in the background of the soundtrack saying that the Philippines are represented by Imelda Marcos.)

The film then shows the casket holding Brezhnev's body being carried onto the street preceded by military guards. The announcer says that "the funeral ceremony of L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was held at Red Square, Moscow, this afternoon. Chairman Brezhnev died on the 10th of this month." The camera then shows the funeral procession in the street. A military vehicle is seen towing a carrier holding the casket containing Brezhnev's body. A brief, long shot is then shown of Soviet officials standing on a platform, with a man who appears to be Andropov standing in the center, speaking in Russian.

The filmed report then shows Brezhnev's body being carried to his gravesite, as the announcer says that "Brezhnev's body was moved from the columned hall of the Trade Union Building to the Red Square and was buried at 1740 Beijing time." The report closes with a shot of a middle-aged woman, standing next to Brezhnev's widow, bending over Brezhnev's body and kissing him and ends after the bier is lowered into the ground.

LATE REPORT: HUANG HUA MEETS GROMYKO 16 NOV

OW161654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here today with Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister.

Huang Hua came as China's special envoy to attend the funeral of Leonid Brezhnev, the late president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Huang Hua expressed deep condolences over Brezhnev's death on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, the State Council and the Chinese people, and Gromyko expressed his thanks.

During the reception, the two sides exchanged views on eliminating obstacles to pave the way for improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. The talks were held in a candid but peaceful atmosphere.

Present at the reception were Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev, director of the 1st Far East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng, head of the Department of the USSR and the Countries of Eastern Europe of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Ma Xusheng and senior official of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Wang Jinqing.

DPRK VICE PREMIER RECEIVES PRC SCIENTISTS

OW111918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 11 (XINHUA) -- Korean Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki received here today a delegation from the Academy of Sciences of China led by its Vice-President Ye Duzheng.

Chong is an alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He told the guests the Korean people are glad for the achievements made by the Chinese following the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. He also cited as a success the recent launching of a submarine-based carrier rocket by the Chinese scientists.

Also present were Sin Mun-kyu, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRC SUSPENDS INDIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA

OW131105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo Nov 13 KYODO -- China has cut off trade with South Korea through Hong Kong or any other third country apparently because of its recent improved relations with North Korea, trade sources here said Saturday.

China's policy has been communicated to Japanese trade circles, the sources said. But the sources said there are no Japanese firms directly involved in business between the two countries.

The Chinese policy followed a visit to Beijing by North Korean President Kim Il-song in September, his first in seven years. In April, Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping visited Pyongyang to celebrate Kim's 70th birthday.

Although there are no diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, bilateral trade totaled \$93 million during the first six months of this year, according to South Korean statistics.

Officials of major Japanese trading companies said, however, that China has been taking tough measures against trade with South Korea via Hong Kong since earlier this year.

As a result, the officials said, trade between the two countries has virtually come to a standstill.

South Korea says it is willing to do business with China as part of its diplomacy to open dialogue with pro-Pyongyang communist countries in an attempt to win their participation in the 1988 Seoul olympics.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN MILITARY EXERCISE BEGINS

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Japanese and U.S. ground forces started a nine-day joint military exercise at the foot of Mount Fuji in Shinzuoka Prefecture, southwest of Tokyo today.

The exercise is the first of the kind in 25 years since the U.S. ground forces quit the mainland of Japan. Taking part in the exercise are about 500 men from the Japanese ground self-defense force and some 200 men from the U.S. Army.

ULANHU MEETS DELEGATION FROM FUKUOKA, JAPAN

OW151149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this morning with a goodwill delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Leader of the delegation is Hikaru Kamei, governor of the prefecture, and deputy leader, Masataka Muratani, vice-chairman of the prefecture's assembly. The delegation, consisting of people from all walks of life in Fukuoka, arrived here yesterday. Present was Han Kehua, director general of the general administration for travel and tourism of China.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

OW151526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with a goodwill delegation from the Socialist Party of Japan in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

At the meeting, Liao Chengzhi had a friendly conversation with Isamu Koyanagi, head of the delegation, member of the House of Councillors and vice-chairman of the Socialist Party, Shoichi Shimodaira, adviser to the delegation, member of the House of Representatives and president of the Japan-China Special committee of the Socialist Party, and other Japanese guests.

Present were Han Kehua, director of the national tourism administration, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

LIAO CHENGZHI RECEIVES FORMER JAPANESE DIETMAN

OW141312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with Shichiro Hozumi, former Japanese dietman, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

The Japanese guests have come on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Association for International Understanding of China.

SRV SAID TO PREPARE DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE IN PRK

OW260904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam has moved more troops and weapons into western Kampuchea in preparation for a large-scale dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces, said the Thai press today. The Thai press quoted a senior Thai security official as saying here yesterday that the Vietnamese had fortified and constructed more military outposts along the Kampuchean-Thai border during the past two months before the end of the rainy season. The Vietnamese Fifth Division based in Battambang moved more T-54 tanks, armored vehicles and 130mm artillery pieces to its Ban Nimit base located between Poipet and Sisophon, the official said.

He added that two divisions of troops were also despatched from the Seventh and Ninth Army Regions in South Vietnam to the frontline near Sihanouk Buri in western Kampuchea. More helicopter pads for use by MI-8 transport helicopters were also constructed near Sisophon.

The official, Secretary-General of the National Security Council of Thailand Prasong Sunsiri, said, "all indications point to reinforcements by Vietnam to beef up their air and ground forces to launch operations on a major scale in the upcoming dry season."

He said, "Although the anticipated fighting will be waged inside Kampuchea, chances are high that our border will be affected, including a possible influx of refugees."

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BEIJING 16 NOV FOR DPRK

OW160244 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Madame Sihanouk and their party left here this morning by a special flight for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and diplomatic envoys of Democratic Kampuchea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia and the Philippines to China.

Arrives in Pyongyang

OW160850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, November 16 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Monique Sihanouk arrived here this morning. Among the 1,000 welcomers at the airport were Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister; and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki.

Present at the airport were also Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to Korea Sam Sann and Chinese Ambassador Zong Kewen.

ANNUAL MEETING OF PRC-EEC COMMITTEE ENDS 12 NOV

OW122025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, November 12 (XINHUA) -- The fourth meeting of the China-EEC joint committee closed today with both sides satisfied of the bright prospects for bilateral trade, which has developed in the past four years.

At the two-day meeting, the two sides reviewed the development of their trade relations since the signing of a trade agreement in 1978. The joint committee is responsible for managing the agreement and normally meets once a year. The EEC held that the policy of adjustment followed by China is correct and expressed its readiness to contribute to China's "four modernizations."

The Chinese side said it understood the difficulties in the EEC caused by the economic recession and expressed the desire of taking into consideration the EEC's hopes.

The Chinese delegation was led by Li Shude, director of the 3rd bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the EEC delegation was headed by Toffano, vice director general for external relations.

ITALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU131631 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Beijing, November 13 -- An Italian delegation led by Foreign Undersecretary Roberto Palleschi continued its talks with Chinese leaders here today. The group has been in the capital for two days and met today with Coal Industry Minister Gao Yangwen and other officials.

The Italians also visited the Marco Polo Bridge on the city's outskirts and this evening will attend a show of a variety of art forms. Tomorrow will be a day turned over entirely to tourism, the highlight of which will be a trip to the Great Wall.

Official talks are scheduled to end Wednesday, November 17, when Palleschi and his group will leave Beijing for (Datong), the first leg of a trip through the provinces that will conclude November 24 when the delegation leaves Guangzhou for Hong Kong.

BO YIBO MEETS ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN 12 NOV

OW122004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with Ermanno Pedrana, vice-president of Fiat Group of Italy, and his party. The Italian guests arrived here November 8 at the invitation of the China National Technical Import Corporation. In the last few days, they called on leading members of a number of Chinese economic departments.

XINHUA VIEWS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S COLLAPSE

OW151524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 15 Nov 82

[What Caused Italy's Government Crisis? -- By XINHUA correspondent Huang Changrui -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Rome, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Italy's 83-day-old government headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini fell yesterday, thus bringing about a new government crisis.

On the surface, the crisis resulted from squabbling between Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica and Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat.

But the real cause, as most observers here believed, was the degeneration of the country's economy and sharp contradictions between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats over economic policies.

Italy's economic situation has reportedly been gloomier than predicted since last summer. Numbers are telling:

-- Industrial production has fallen since June. In September, it fell by 5.8 percent over the same period last year.

-- The inflation rate has stood at 17.2 percent in the three consecutive months from August, surpassing the government's original goal of 16 percent.

-- The unemployment rate has been running at more than 10 percent which means that more than 2.3 million people are out of work.

-- The lira has lost more than 23 percent against the U.S. dollar just since the beginning of the year. Only in October, the country lost 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in foreign exchange reserves to support lira's position.

-- The trade deficit was 13,773 billion liras (roughly 9 billion U.S. dollars) in the first nine months of this year because of higher value of U.S. dollars.

-- The financial deficit was more than 65,000 billion liras (roughly 45 billion U.S. dollars), while public debts are close to 200,000 billion liras (about 134 billion U.S. dollars).

Facing the economic situation, Spadolini's second coalition government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals, was deeply divided on ways to cure the economic ills, with the Socialists and Christian Democrats fighting with each other the fiercest.

Basically, the Socialists want to increase taxes without cutting public spending to stimulate production and save jobs, while the Christian Democrats want to cut spending, curb wage increases and control credit to cope with inflation, even if it means higher unemployment.

In addition, the two parties are in sharp conflict over an abandonment of the wage index system, known as the "scala mobile" — moving staircase or escalator. This system adjusts earnings every four months to the cost of living.

Spadolini is a Republican and his party holds only three percent of the seats in Parliament. However, the fact that he led two coalitions for 16 months is rarely seen in Italy, where political situation remains unstable and governments are changed frequently. Although he has a "distinguished ability to mediate contradictions," a new government crisis has broken out as a result of the sharp disputes between the two ruling parties.

HU YAOBANG CONGRATULATES NEW SPANISH CP LEADER

OW130343 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, yesterday sent a congratulatory message to Gerardo Iglesias on his election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

The message wishes the Spanish Communist Party new success in rallying the whole party to struggle for the happiness and progress of the Spanish people and for the realization of the lofty ideal of socialism. It hopes that the friendly relations between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties will be consolidated and strengthened.

Text of Message

HK160320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 1

[Report: "Text of Hu Yaobang's Congratulatory Message to Iglesias"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Gerardo Iglesias on 12 November on his election as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. The full text of the message follows:

To the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party,
Comrade General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias:

Warm congratulations on your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. I wish the Spanish Communist Party new successes in rallying the whole party to struggle for the happiness and progress of the Spanish people and for the realization of the lofty ideal of socialism. May the friendly relations between the Chinese and Spanish Communist Parties be consolidated and strengthened.

Hu Yaobang
General secretary of the CPC Central Committee
12 November 1982.

BO YIBO MEETS BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS' DELEGATION

OW122012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met a delegation from British shipbuilders led by its Chairman Robert Atkinson, at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Bo Yibo expressed the hope that the British state run corporation and its Chinese counterpart would have more cooperation and increase exchanges in technology, business operation and management of shipbuilding.

Present on the occasion were Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, and Sir Percy Cradock, British ambassador to China.

ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TURKEY

OW131656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- At the invitation of the Turkish Government, a Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left today for the first meeting of the committee for Sino-Turkish economics, industry and technology.

PRC DELEGATION AT SFRY TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

OW122028 Beijing XINHUA in English 0304 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 11 (XINHUA) -- To maintain and strengthen political stability is the basic task of the vanguard of the working class and of the trade union organizations at all levels, said Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Communists League Central Committee, in a congratulatory message to the Ninth Trade Union Congress of Yugoslavia which opened here today. He read out the message at the congress on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Ribicic said strengthening of unity and relations between different nationalities on the basis of equality is the way to attain political stability. In his opening speech, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, pointed out emphatically that the Yugoslav working class will march forward unswervingly along the road pointed out by Tito.

1,650 delegates from all parts of the country and 80 foreign delegations attended the conference, including a Chinese trade union delegation headed by Wang Chonglun, vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The conference, which takes place once every four years, is scheduled to close on November 13.

Congress Ends

OW140746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia today called on Yugoslav workers to work harder and practise more economy, persistently pursuing the policy for a stabilized economy. This call was made in a resolution adopted at the three-day first session of the 9th Congress of the Trade Union Council which ended here today.

The resolution urged all workers to show a greater sense of responsibility for their work. It noted that the socialist distribution principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must be adhered and behavior of idleness and irresponsibility must be firmly opposed. Every joint working unit must try its best to make production more practical and profitable, raise productivity and the quality and quantity of products to promote export.

The congress also adopted a proposal to amend and supplement the existing trade union constitution. The congress, in a message of greetings to the party and government leadership, expressed the determination of the Yugoslav working class to further strengthen the socialist self-management system and work for stabilizing the country's economy, along the road of self-reliance as pointed out by the late leader Tito. The congress elected Bogoljub Nedeljkovic as council president for a one-year term.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF WEST BANK

HK150655 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 6

[Report: "Israel Speeds Up Annexation of West Bank of Jordan River"]

[Text] On 7 November the Israeli vice minister of agriculture, who is in charge of coordinating government departments dealing with affairs related to the establishment of Jewish settlements, brazenly announced in a radio broadcast that Israel had decided to establish and expand 20 settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and planned to increase the number of the existing settlements from 103 to 160 and the number of Jewish settlers to 100,000. This is another serious step toward annexation of the West Bank adopted by Israel in defiance of the opposition of the Palestinian people and the condemnation of world public opinion.

During the 15 years since Israel took the West Bank, it has gained control of 55 to 60 percent of the land there by means of establishing Jewish settlements, building barracks and purchasing and confiscating the land of Palestinian people.

Israel, furthermore, plans to increase the number of Jewish settlers on the West Bank to 1 million by the year 2000. This will put the 850,000 Palestinian residents now on the West Bank in a minority position.

Even some Israelis are strongly indignant at Israel's vicious measures and treacherous schemes in annexing the West Bank. Recently, Meron Benvenisti, former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, and a number of Israeli social scientific workers published the report of an investigation into the settlements on the West Bank. The facts listed in this investigation report are most disgusting and infuriating.

In order to rob the Palestinian people of their land, the Israeli Government even resorted to invoking a decree of the ancient Ottoman Empire, which empowered the government to take the land of the Palestinian villagers for its own use. When the Israeli occupation authorities decided to take over a certain piece of land, they ordered the residents to show their title deeds for the land in 21 days; the land of those who could not show their title deeds was treated as "nonoccupied land" and taken over. In 1967, when Israel occupied the West Bank of the Jordan, it registered land in accordance with the overelaborate procedures of the period of the Ottoman Empire. Because the procedures were overelaborate and irrational, only one-third of the Palestinian villagers got their land registered. In 1968, the registration was suspended and has not been resumed since. Thus, most of the Palestinian villagers cannot get the title deeds for their land and cannot produce any evidence to prove ownership of their land.

Moreover, during the past 15 years, the Israeli occupying army has published more than 1,000 decrees. The most notorious, the 59th Decree, stipulates that all the property of the former Jordanian Government be handed over to Israel. This has greatly helped the Israelis to rob the Palestinians of their land.

What is most sinister and ruthless is that the Israeli occupation authorities have selected places around the major Palestinian towns to establish settlements so as to encircle these major towns. Some Palestinian people have said that "the development of this situation will mean that Palestinian autonomy will be meaningless, because the Palestinians will in fact be living in a concentration camp."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN LEBANON

HK160149 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 16 Nov 82 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY Commentator: "Opportunity Not To Miss"]

[Text] Prospects of national reconciliation in Lebanon are more cheering now than they had been for a good many years, since President Amin al-Jumayyil was sworn in and a 10-man cabinet headed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan given an overwhelming rule by decree for the next six months.

An end to the presence of foreign troops in that country also looks more promising after leaders of the 22-nation Arab League agreed to terminate the mandate of the 25,000-man Syrian Army that has functioned as the league's deterrent force since 1976 to quell the civil war between Christian and Muslim militias.

It is hoped that all this will eventually provide the Lebanese people with a chance for national unity and recovery that has been so long delayed.

Meanwhile, the Arab leaders meeting in Fes, Morocco, unanimously approved a unified Middle East plan that could very well form the basis for negotiation of a just and lasting peace settlement.

Fes Plan

This plan holds promise in that it represents the views of a majority of the Arab countries; it has incorporated American President Ronald Reagan's proposals on the Palestinian question, and has since been supported by a similar proposal put forth by the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

An agreement in principle between Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan's King Hussein on establishing a unitary relationship leading to an eventual federation between Jordan and a Palestinian state to be established in the now occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with its capital at Jerusalem, also bodes well.

Both the Fes plan and the PLO-Jordan agreement contain a de facto recognition of the Israeli State and, what is more, a clear indication of Arab willingness to coexist peacefully with Israel if it so wishes.

A recent opinion poll showed that even in Israel, there is a majority who are ready to give up the West Bank and Gaza Strip in exchange for a lasting peace with their Arab neighbours.

All the new developments demonstrate once again that the only stumbling block to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem is the obstinate stand of Begin and his Zionist backers.

Begin's Goal

With Israel's 70,000 invading troops still in Lebanon, the Begin regime is brazen enough to demand the withdrawal of the Syrian troops and a few thousand Palestinian guerrillas as a precondition for ending their aggression which has ravaged half of Lebanon and massacred thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, including many innocent women and children.

The Begin government is also going ahead with its plan to populate 160 West Bank settlements with 100,000 Jews within five years. There are about 25,000 Jews in 103 settlements built since Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in 1967. Begin's announced goal is to move altogether a million Jews over to the West Bank by the end of the century, thus making the 850,000 native Palestinians a minority.

Meanwhile, the Begin regime has rejected outright all the plans for a general Middle East settlement as it had refused to return all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1948 to their rightful owners despite repeated UN resolutions to that effect.

What makes the Begin regime so stubborn in face of domestic protests and international condemnation has been clear to all. It is time for the U.S. Government to stop paying lip service to a Middle East settlement while giving all the support Begin needs to frustrate any genuine attempt toward a solution.

The world is waiting to see if the U.S. Government is serious about what it has claimed. And now there is an opportunity not to miss for achieving Middle East peace and stability.

YE JIANYING CONGRATULATES CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT

OW150252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Ye Jianying, in a message, today congratulated Paul Biya on becoming president of Cameroon. The message reads:

On the occasion of your accession to the post of president of the United Republic of Cameroon, I, in the name of the Chinese people and my own, extend to your excellency, and through you, to the Cameroonian people my cordial and warm congratulations. May you succeed in the accomplishment of your noble task of conducting state affairs, consolidating national unity and developing the national economy. May friendship between the two peoples be further promoted. I extend to you my wishes for the prosperity of Cameroon and the happiness of its people.

ZHAO ZIYANG MESSAGE TO CAMEROONIAN MINISTER

OW150256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today in a message congratulated Bello Bouba Maigari on being appointed prime minister of Cameroon. The message reads:

On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon, "I, in the name of the Chinese Government and people and my own, extend to your excellency, and through you, my sincere congratulations to the government and people of Cameroon. May you succeed in accomplishing your noble mission. May the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries develop continuously."

BEIJING COMMENTS ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

OW150231 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

["International Current Events" program commentary entitled: "On the Struggle for the Independence of Namibia"]

[Excerpts] In the course of realizing decolonization, the Namibian issue is the most pressing one in the world today. It is also an important, and the final, issue to be solved prior to the realization of decolonization in Africa.

To help Namibia promptly achieve independence is not only the Namibian people's strong desire but also that of all the peoples in Africa and the world. However, due to South African racists' stubbornness in clinging to their colonialist stance, the issue of Namibian independence has not been solved.

Some time ago there was a sign of a possible breakthrough in the talks on the independence of Namibia. However, the talks have run into new obstacles, mainly because the South African authorities have tried to play for time and refused to conduct elections. With the support of the United States, they have deliberately complicated the issue by saying that to solve the Namibian issue it is necessary to have Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola.

The issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola has nothing to do with Namibian independence. These two issues should not be lumped together. The United States and the South African authorities have persistently demanded that these two unrelated issues be solved simultaneously. They try to make things even more complicated in order to prevent Namibia's achieving independence. While undermining the talks, the South African authorities have also strengthened their military activities. Not long ago South African armed forces intruded into Angola on a large scale, and attacked the SWAPO army camps and the frontline African countries which support the Namibian people's struggle. It is obvious that these activities carried out by the South African authorities are aimed at making use of their military strength to hit and weaken SWAPO's armed forces, forcing the frontline African countries to stop supporting Namibia, compelling these nations to make even greater concessions at the negotiating table and solving the Namibian issue on South Africa's own terms.

Namibia produces diamonds in large quantities and has the largest uranium mine in the world. The South African authorities have made large investments in Namibian mines, reaping an annual profit of nearly 100 million dollars. Namibia is also a big market for South African commodities and a supply center for raw materials. South Africa monopolizes Namibia's export and import businesses. Most of the production equipment and daily necessities in Namibia come from South Africa. Namibia has become a dumping ground for South African merchandise. Therefore, South African authorities have refused to give up their rule over Namibia for both political and economic reasons.

In order to protect its vested interests in South Africa, the United States has regarded South Africa as a strategic allied nation and tried to shield it by hook or crook. This is one of the reasons Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council cannot be implemented and why Namibia cannot achieve independence even now.

The road taken by the Namibian people toward their independence is rugged and rough. However, their struggle has won extensive support from peoples throughout the world. So long as they persist in their struggle, they will definitely score victories in their just struggle for national independence.

HU YAOBANG PAYS INSPECTION VISIT TO FUJIAN

HK160331 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1452 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Fuzhou, 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang recently carried out an inspection of Fujian Province.

On 3 November, accompanied by Fujian Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Xiang Nan and others, Hu Yaobang inspected the harbor and airport of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone, now under construction, and the mechanical and electrical industries in the export processing zone. He expressed satisfaction with the progress of these projects. General Secretary Hu Yaobang reiterated that there will be no change in the guiding principle laid down by the central authorities on implementing special policies and flexible measures in Guangdong and Fujian.

On 4 November General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Water Conservancy and Electric Power Vice Minister Li Peng inspected small hydroelectric stations in the mountain areas of Yongchun County. They also viewed domestic electric appliances used by the peasants there. Hu Yaobang expressed great concern for expanding the scope of the use of electricity in the rural areas and gradually realizing Chinese-style rural electrification. He hoped that small hydroelectric stations would be able to provide still better service for the peasants.

On his journey, Hu Yaobang visited the porcelain factory at Fujian's porcelain capital, Dehua. He praised the superb collection of porcelain utensils and the art and craft products for export. General Secretary Hu Yaobang also inspected agriculture in Ningde Prefecture.

During his inspection, Hu Yaobang paid numerous visits to the armed forces on the Fujian front and saw the PLA commanders and fighters. He also inspected naval bases.

HE JINGZHI: CRITICIZE 'ULTRADEMOCRATIC' WORKS

OW140359 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Xian, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The general condition of literature and art in China is gratifying, said He Jingzhi, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee at the national conference on drama that closed here today.

But a few works advocating ultra-democracy, individualism and statements running counter to Marxism and to the interests of the people should be criticized. "The right of the writers and democracy in art must be respected; but writers should also develop the ability to listen to opinions from readers and audiences", he said.

"Democracy in art is an expression of democracy in politics," he said. "Socialist literature and art is one embodying highly developed democracy. The policy of 'let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend' is not an expedient measure, but a long-term policy. In accordance with the policy, writers have the right to decide on the themes, content, points-of-view of their works and their interpretations of social life under the guidance of Marxism", he said.

He said: "As an important part of the socialist spiritual civilization, socialist literature and art must have communist ideology as its nucleus and educate the people in communism.

"An important thing the party has done in recent years in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in literature and art is a readjustment of policy, replacing the slogan of 'literature and art serve politics' with 'literature and art serve the people and socialism', a more scientific statement with a broader significance."

Communist culture does not fall from heaven, he said. All cultural achievements in human history, including democratic and progressive literature and art which remain instructive and inspiring, are components of today's socialist literature and art. All fine traditional cultures of the feudal and capitalist eras are to be reformed and inherited. But priority must be given to building and developing the new culture.

Literary and art works embodying communist ideology should strive to occupy a leading position in the development of our socialist literature and art, he said. Nevertheless, works of a number of authors who are not Marxists, which reflect democratic ideology in the revolutionary course and show high artistry, should also be welcome.

He called for developing a socialist literature and art with national characteristics. The policy of "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" should be continued, he said.

China has a brilliant historical and cultural tradition. The national features, characteristics and style of Chinese literature and art should be cherished. Literary and artistic theories and techniques of Western countries including those of the modernistic school can be used for reference, he said, but there should be no blind worship, mistaking rubbish for good things.

The struggle on the two fronts in literature and art will continue, he said. Both interferences from the "left" and the right should be eliminated. In judging the major tendency, specific conditions in different cases should be taken into consideration.

"Since socialist literature and art is led by the party, its orientation and prosperity depends largely on the party's leadership," he said.

Although the party's leading departments had made mistakes in the past, these should not be used to negate the party's leadership in literature and art. Of course the mistakes must be resolutely corrected, he said.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR VIEWS PROBLEMS IN CPC STYLE

HK160531 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1426 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- HONGQI No 22, which will be published tomorrow, points out: Inside the Communist Party, an extremely small section of the members, the absolute number of whom is not small, demonstrate in their own deeds and words that they do not deserve the glorious title of Communist Party member. At present, it is true that inside the Communist Party there is the problem of ideological and organizational impurity and impure work style.

HONGQI says the above in the commentator's article which bears the title: "We Firmly Believe That Party Style Will Certainly Make a Turn for the Better."

The article says: Facts have demonstrated that not all old members can stand the test of bayonet and flattery, not all old members can both enjoy victories and endure defeats. Under peaceful circumstances, with the change in the party's position in the entire national life, certain people who harbor evil intentions take membership as the ladder to getting personal gains, satisfying their lust for power and enjoying material pleasures.

The article expounded the six main points on which the realization of the improvements in party style in the 5 years between the 12th CPC National Congress and the next CPC national congress is based: 1) The leadership of the CPC Central Committee is correct, firm and united. In addition, a Marxist line and a series of policies and principles which suit the concrete situation in all aspects have been formulated. 2) The masses of Communist Party members have stood severe positive and negative tests and they have learned much from history and actual practice. 3) The state is beginning to take the road to a truly healthy socialist legal system. 4) The people are concerned with the party. Their political consciousness, creative spirit and historical responsibility is increasingly promoted. In this way, in promoting party work and supervising every party member, they play an increasingly important role. 5) Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978, the focal point of our work has been shifted to the track of building socialist modernization. 6) The CPC Central Committee has determination, careful policies, effective measures and clear steps in improving party style.

RETIRED CADRES CONTINUE TO SERVE PUBLIC

OW130349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- In Beijing, 2,600 veteran cadres who joined the revolution ranks before the 1949 founding of the People's Republic have retired in the past three years, according to Liang Zhimin, Deputy head of the Beijing municipal bureau in charge of old cadres founded last May.

As a result of the current government streamlining, Liang Zhimin predicted the number will increase to 20,000 by the end of the year.

The government has made arrangements for the retirees to spend their remaining years in social activities of their choice, keeping in close touch with their professional fields and social life, Liang Zhimin said. Many have already started working as neighborhood committee directors, legal advisers, civil issue mediators, price-checkers in the markets or after-school counsellors for the pupils.

Their suggestions and opinions regarding the work at their original units are solicited and they are kept well informed with the social development.

In as much as these veteran cadres have contributed to the foundation and construction of the People's Republic, they are entitled to the same wages and welfare benefits as before, Liang Zhimin said.

Administrative departments in charge of their well-being have been set up in various districts, counties, bureaus and major companies. Centers for retired cadres are usually located in pleasant environments and consist of a meeting room, recreation room, clinic, study and lounge.

For instance, in Tongxian County in Beijing's eastern suburbs, Liang Zhimin said, an institution consisting of 40 rooms for different purposes has been set up for 156 retired veterans in the county.

Gao Yuying, 75, who joined the Communist Party in 1938, donated 1,500 yuan of his own saving to establish a sparetime art school for the young people in cooperation with an established painter and a retired veteran teacher. The school has invited artists to give training courses in calligraphy, music, photography, and painting to a thousand trainees, among whom were government workers, students, soldiers, and job-waiting young people. Gao Yuying said he is glad to be able to help cultivate young people in his old age.

Chen Mingjin, a veteran army doctor before his retirement, helped found a neighborhood clinic and is treating an average of 50 patients everyday.

Li Lin, 61, who joined the revolution in 1939, has been a neighborhood committee director and party secretary since her retirement in 1979. She has sponsored a children's center for after school activities, neighborhood clinic, service center, commission agent and kindergarten for the people in the locality.

TAN QILONG ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION

HK151024 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tan Qilong [6223 0796 7893]: "Thinking, Action, Leading Group and Work Style"]

[Text] The task for the whole party at present is creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. We must concentrate all our efforts and wisdom on this task and give the party and the people a satisfactory reply with our action. Then what should the leading cadres do in order to achieve the goal of creating a new situation? I would like to say something about this question on the basis of the following four aspects concerning thinking, action, leading group and work style.

Foster the Thinking of Creating a New Situation

In order to create a new situation in all fields, the most important matter is to arm ourselves with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress so that our understanding can be raised to a higher level and the thinking of creating a new situation can be fostered. We must be clearly aware that since the historical turn was completed, our socialist modernization construction has entered a new stage. Our thinking must follow the development of the situation. Otherwise we will not be able to fulfill our historical mission. Without the thinking of creating a new situation, we will not be able to create a new situation in our work. When we look back at the progress of our understanding since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we feel that the earlier we understood the party's line, policies and principles and the more closely we followed them, the better our work was done and the faster the situation developed. In contrast, the later we understood the spirit of the third plenary session and the more we hesitated, the worse was our work. This time when we study the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, it is necessary to learn from this experience and lesson and make a conscientious study so that we can keep pace with the development of the situation. It is also necessary to continue to implement the policy of "emancipating the mind, using the brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward," and stride forward in creating a new situation. We must not hesitate and waver and let our party's cause suffer losses.

There are certainly many concrete ideological problems to solve in order to raise our ideological level to the high plane required by the creation of a new situation. In my opinion, the main problem is the problem of confidence and faith. The main content of the thinking of creating a new situation, which we are going to foster, is to have firm faith in our great party and the leadership core of our party, to have firm faith in the communist cause and the Chinese-style socialist road we have been following, and to strengthen our confidence and resolution in the realization of our great goal. The present CPC Central Committee is a really reliable and staunch leadership core which is capable of dealing with various complicated situations, leading the people in conquering all hardships and obstacles, and striving for victories. In particular, the long-tested proletarian revolutionaries, who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect, are playing the role of the mainstay in this leadership core. The old comrades who enjoy high prestige both inside and outside the party, the army and the country, continued to be elected members of the central leadership core. This completely conforms to the fundamental interests of the party, the nation and the people throughout the country. It enjoys wholehearted support of the broad masses of party members and people.

The 12th CPC National Congress required that the total industrial and agricultural output value be quadrupled by the end of this century. This ambitious target is based on scientific analysis and is completely realistic. However, it needs our hard work and great efforts. We must neither be blindly optimistic nor short of confidence. At present, what merits more attention is the latter. Some comrades, owing to their incorrect way of thinking, are not able to predict correctly the future of economic development. This is why they lack confidence. Proceeding from old conventions and past experiences, some of these comrades are thinking that there will be another "Great Leap Forward" and "high targets" will be set again on hearing of the "quadrupling" of the output value. They have lumped together the realistic objective of our struggle put forth by the CPC Central Committee after thoroughly eliminating the "leftist" guiding ideology with the past "leftist" errors. Some other comrades have approached the problem from their narrow circles. For example, on agricultural development, they have merely considered the development of grain production and failed to have an overall consideration to development in all fields including the development of a diversified economy and the application of new science and technology. Similar phenomena also exist in various trades and professions. Still some other comrades have looked at the problem one-sidedly. They have overstressed temporary and partial difficulties and neglected the basic favorable conditions which will play a long-term role. Sichuan Province, for example, has the following main favorable conditions:

1. The stable and united political situation was achieved earlier in this province than in other provinces and the mental attitude of the great majority of the members of the leading groups and the broad masses of cadres and people is good.
2. Owing to the steady growth of agricultural production over the past few years, a relatively good foundation has been established. With the development of third-line construction, industrial production capability has greatly expanded, with fixed industrial assets of 31 billion yuan. In the future the state will build a number of new key projects in our province.
3. With 1/10 of the national population living there, Sichuan is a big market. Moreover, in promoting industrial and agricultural production, Sichuan has profound potential in natural and manpower resources as well as in applying science and implementing policies. Provided we grasp the three strategic stresses, control the growth of population, avoid serious mistakes in giving instructions, give full play to the favorable conditions and fully tap potentials, we will surely achieve an ideal speed in our economic development, and the objective of quadrupling the output value will surely be attained.

Disseminating communist ideas does not at all mean to change the present policies and to stir up the "communist wind" again.

Similarly, while emphasizing the confidence in our great objective, we do not mean that it is right to boast and talk big or to again stir up the "evil wind of boasting and exaggeration." The past "leftist" mistakes have brought us great harm. We must never forget this bitter lesson and must always keep a clear head. We must not repeat all those stupid things in the future. With regard to rural work, it is necessary to carry out continuously the various forms of the responsibility system and adhere to a series of policies for a long time to come, and gradually perfect them so that both our country and the people can benefit from them. We should not go against the will of the people and change them indiscreetly or even take the road back. Instead we should forcefully support the development of the specialized and key households and various forms of economic combining. We should encourage the peasants to get rich through labor. Since our party has summed up both positive and negative historical experiences, such phenomena as being envious of some peasants' success, egalitarianism and eating out of the same big pot, as well as "giving arbitrary orders" and making rash advances when seeing the economy developing a bit more smoothly can certainly be prevented. In short, in order to implement the line, policies and principles of the 12th CPC National Congress, the leaders should take a firm stand, and proceeding from realities, carry out timely and correct ideological struggles on the two fronts against both the "leftist" and rightist tendencies. Only thus can they keep ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee.

Take Action To Create a New Situation

In order to create a new situation, it is necessary to work out a feasible plan and act in a down-to-earth manner. On the basis of studying the documents and unifying understanding, various provinces, prefectures, counties, departments and units must, in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and in light of their specific conditions, work out plans for creating a new situation. In these plans there must be clear and concrete objectives for the next 2 and 5 years and effective measures. Generally speaking, in the next 5 years, whether a new situation is created, with regard to the overall situation, will be judged chiefly by the achievements gained in making a fundamental change in the state economic and financial situation, social atmosphere and the work style of the party. But all units should have their specific requirements. When plans are made, it is necessary to lead the masses to carry out these plans so that the problems can be solved one-by-one and the set objectives can be reached one after another. Socialist modernization requires concrete efforts. We must never be empty talkers or do things rashly, but must work energetically and creatively and be men of action who are capable of creating a new situation. If we support the 12th party congress only in words and not in actions and continue to work negligently and dilatorily as usual, how can we open up a new prospect? We need both the revolutionary spirit of "cleaving through ten thousand li of waves with soaring enthusiasm" and the rigorous scientific approach of proceeding from realities in all actions. Of course, on the road of advance, we are bound to meet many difficulties. In face of difficulties, they are always firm and indomitable and continue to advance after summing up experiences. In the recent world championship, China's women's volleyball team once again won the world championship. The players did not lose heart when they were defeated in the first game and went all out in the following games, regardless of the difficult situation, to seize every possible point. Hence their success. Leading cadres at various levels should also have this spirit. They must bravely shoulder the tasks entrusted by the party and advance in the face of difficulties to win victory.

The leading cadres must also make concrete efforts to correct the party work style. Of the three fundamental improvements, the improvement in the party work style is the key link.

However, whether the party work style can be improved depends on whether the leading cadres can themselves set a good example. The great majority of cadres at various levels in our province, including the broad masses of grassroots cadres, are loyal to the party's cause. They are working conscientiously and without complaints, and, having set high demands on their daily life, are sharing the comforts and hardships of the masses. All the remarkable achievements we have scored over the past several years are inseparable from their efforts. However, a small number of cadres have taken advantage of their work and posts which the party and the people gave them to seek private interests and privilege. They have thus injured the prestige of the party and have become divorced from the masses. Some of them have even violated the law and committed crimes. For a party in power such as ours, the greatest danger is being divorced from the masses. The broad masses of people always judge our party directly from the activities of the party and the actions of our party members and cadres. Whether our party work style is good or not has an important bearing on the will of the people, which is vital to the future of the party. The 12th CPC National Congress suggested that an all-round rectification be carried out within the party step-by-step and in a planned way and that the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field be carried on through to the end. These are all important strategic measures. However, in our work to strive for a fundamental improvement of the party work style, we must not wait until all-round rectification begins. We must begin right away.

Leading cadres must take immediate action to examine themselves, their families and their units, and set a good example in resisting unhealthy tendencies and the corrosive influence of decadent ideas. We must set strict demands on ourselves according to the new party constitution and serve the people heart and soul. We must not seek private gains and privilege and practice favoritism, just as we have said, and must set an example in rectifying the party work style and resisting decadent ideas. If we have done anything counter to the party constitution and discipline, we must conscientiously and promptly correct it so as to prove ourselves qualified members and cadres of our party. If our leading cadres are "qualified" and have set a good example, they will no longer blush because of what they have said and done. The party's prestige will become greater and greater, and the realization of a fundamental improvement of the party's work style will have a reliable foundation.

Build the Leading Groups in Creating a New Situation

At present, a sharp contradiction exists between the status quo of the leading groups at various levels and the demands of the new period on leadership work. The problems of being aged and lacking knowledge have widely existed, and in some places have very seriously existed. If this is not fundamentally changed, the party and state organizations will become less vigorous and less efficient, and the party's political line will be incapable of being carried out, not to mention carried out for a long time to come. The CPC Central Committee has put forward correct policies, principles and methods to solve this problem. It has made a firm resolution and taken proper steps. The central leading body elected at the 12th CPC National Congress reflects the cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new. The first step of streamlining party and government organizations at the central level has been basically completed. This provides experiences for the provinces, prefectures and counties. In accordance with the arrangements of the central authorities, the streamlining of our provincial organizations has already begun. The core of this streamlining is building the leading groups at various levels into powerful fighting headquarters capable of creating a new situation in light of the principle of being small in number but highly trained and the policy of making our cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

This is a matter concerning the overall situation in Sichuan. We must unify our thinking and make concerted efforts to do it well.

In order to solve the question of the succession of the old by the new, it is first necessary that elderly cadres be successively relieved from their posts, and at the same time, large numbers of young and middle-aged cadres who possess both political integrity and ability and who are capable of creating a new situation be promoted to various leading posts. To our veteran comrades, the correct attitude toward this "in and out" means a real test. The great majority of our veteran cadres have valued the interests of the party above everything else and consciously obeyed the needs of revolution and the arrangements of the party organization. Being overage, they have voluntarily and joyfully left their posts and continued to do what they can to serve the party, such as passing on their experiences to the young and middle-aged cadres. They are writing the history of their remaining years with their actions. Many veteran comrades have repeatedly expressed their wishes to retire from the leading bodies. Some of them have even written earnest applications. We have joined the revolutionary ranks for carrying out revolution, not for securing an official position. When the revolution needs us to do leadership work, we must be bold at shouldering heavy loads. When we are not competent at leading posts and need to retire, we should retire with joy. We must think about the interests of the party at all times and obey the arrangements of the organization in all our actions. At the same time, veteran comrades must carefully select outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to be their successors and enthusiastically support their work. We should be pleased by the fact that there is no lack of successors to carry out the revolutionary cause and that the ability of the young successors surpasses ours, for this is an expression of the prosperity of our revolutionary cause. When the elderly comrades withdraw from the "front line," they must cooperate with the new cadres and continue to play their due role. When Comrade Hu Yaobang visited Chongqing, he instructed the elderly comrades "to say more but to command less, to contact more but to work less, and to cut short the workday and prolong life." This shows that withdrawing from leading posts by veteran comrades meets the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause and the loving care of the party organization as well. The young and middle-aged cadres who are promoted to leading bodies at various levels must study hard and work boldly so that their abilities can be enhanced through practice. When their positions are changed, they must be more modest and prudent. They must respect and show consideration to elderly comrades and establish close ties with the masses. They must treat others as equals and learn from the elderly comrades and the masses. They must always think about the people's needs and their own weakness and realize that they have only the duty to do more work and have no right to seek personal comforts. They must be worthy of the trust the party and the people have placed in them. While promoting young and middle-aged cadres, it is necessary to ensure political quality and never let the "three kinds" and other "two kinds" of people sneak into the leading bodies. If such people have already been promoted, they must be removed. It is necessary to respect realities in solving this problem. We must grasp ample evidence and investigate and handle the cases one by one. Such practices as those called "a gust of wind" should be prevented.

In order to change the situation in the leading groups of a lack of knowledge, it is necessary boldly to promote large numbers of outstanding intellectuals who are professionally competent and are capable of management to the leading posts, and at the same time, strengthen education and training among the leading cadres who are at their posts. On the question of promoting and using cadres of intellectual origin, there are still some problems of recognition which need to be solved.

In the past, owing to the influence of the "leftist" ideology and the concept of small production, the erroneous ideas of looking down upon education, science and culture and discriminating against intellectuals widely existed within our party for a long time. Even to this day, this "leftist" influence has not yet been completely eliminated in some people's minds. They do not really recognize that intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are the forces on which to rely in our socialist construction. Some comrades have even erroneously held that the intellectuals are much liked at present and the cadres of worker and peasant origin are neglected. We must make them fully recognize the position and role of the intellectuals in the new period by means of meticulous persuasion and education. It is especially important to let them know that most of the middle-aged intellectuals who are playing an important role at the mainstay in many fields have been brought up since the founding of new China under the care of the party, and that to promote some of these comrades into leading groups is in conformity with the interests of the workers and peasants and the interests of the whole nation. They themselves are a part of the working class and quite a few of them came from worker and peasant families. How can we say the cadres of worker and peasant origin are neglected? The cadres of worker and peasant origin, who have a comparatively lower cultural level, should realize that along with the development of the construction of socialist modernization, they are demanded to acquire more and more professional knowledge and raise their scientific and technological level. The CPC Central Committee has made a policy decision to train in rotation the cadres who are at their posts. We must answer the party's call and study culture, theory and professional knowledge. We must strive to achieve a record of formal schooling and professional knowledge. Have not many comrades become experts and chief leaders who are proficient in professional work through long-term and unremitting study?

While carrying out organizational reform and promoting cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the old by the new, it is particularly necessary to emphasize and strengthen the unity of the leading bodies and the unity of the cadre ranks. The great progress in various fields of our work in Sichuan Province over the past several years was achieved on the unity within our party and the unity between the party, government, army and the people. We must treasure and develop the stable and united situation and unite and look forward rather than quibble over past issues. Recently, when hearing a report in Xichang, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that we must treasure unity, preserve unity and attach primary importance to unity.

Unity is the premise for doing a good job and is most important. In order to strengthen unity, we must follow three principles: 1) attach primary importance to unity; 2) place the debates on principled questions on the table and ask the CPC committee at the higher levels to help solve the problems if they still cannot be solved; 3) be good at making concessions and compromises on small problems and never let small problems become big ones. We must follow these three principles and further strengthen the unity of the leading bodies and the unity of the cadre ranks.

Cultivate a Good Work Style in Creating a New Situation

In order to create a new situation, we must have a perfectly good work style. Leading organs and cadres at various levels must make a great change in their work style and work methods. They are required to go deep into realities, blaze new trails and firmly grasp their work.

It is necessary to go deep into realities and among the masses and not remain on the surface. The fundamental reason why we can achieve victory in bringing order out of chaos in an all-round way and achieve successes in various fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is that we have reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in all aspects and combining theory with practice.

This ideological line requires us to go deep into realities and among the masses and make a systematic and scientific investigation and study so that we can know exactly what the people are thinking. The reason we have achieved a rapid development in the rural situation over the past few years is that our leading cadres at various levels and the comrades who are doing rural work have gone deep into realities, listened to the demands of the peasants, summed up the experiences of the masses and led them to blaze new trails under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee and in accordance with the spirit of the third plenary session.

Now we have deeply realized that many problems which we are unable to solve in the office, no matter how long and how hard we ponder, can still be solved after making investigation among the masses and holding discussions with them. The masses do have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm and creativeness for socialism. The firm confidence and correct decisions in our work can only come from profound investigation and study of the objective world and from the wisdom and strength of the masses. If we remain on the surface, do not grasp the first-hand materials and do not know what the people are really thinking, we will be unable to grasp the essence of the problem and take effective measures, or else we will commit such mistakes as "groundless resolutions and methods," "giving devil's advice" and "giving subjective and blind commands." For this reason we must continue to encourage the work style of going deep into realities and opposing empty talk, and the method of adhering to the mass line so that we can become wiser and more resolute.

We must boldly blaze new trails and must not indiscriminately copy the experience of others. In order to fulfill the tasks set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and build socialism in the Chinese style, we are bound to meet many unprecedented new situations and problems. If we indiscriminately copy the experience of others or stick to convention, it will not be possible for us to create a new situation. Over the past several years, we visited many counties, communes, brigades, factories and mines. We found that in those places where the directives of the higher levels were implemented in light of the local conditions and the people were good at breaking old conventions and blazing new trails, the work was done vigorously and production rapidly developed. In contrast, in some other places where conditions were almost the same as the above-mentioned places, the work lagged behind due to sticking to old conventions.

Some comrades say that blazing new trails is running a risk. When things are done correctly it will be all right, but when they are not done correctly, we shall be unable to extricate ourselves. This requires analysis. When we say blazing new trails, we do not mean acting blindly and rashly. Instead we mean to blaze new trails on a solid basis of implementing the policies and principles put forth by the central authorities, making investigation and experiments and following the mass line. If we do this in this way, we shall not lose our general orientation and commit big mistakes. It is natural that some common mistakes will be made and even losses will occur in our work. In this the leaders should offer their help in summing up experiences to improve the work rather than lay much blame on it.

It is necessary to raise work efficiency and prevent arguing over trifles. One of the knotty problems at present is arguing over trifles, that is, some relevant departments do not take concerted action and both the vertical leadership and linear leadership do not cooperate with each other. They all stick to their own views and dispute small matters for a long time. On some occasions, a certain department makes a decision without discussing the matter with other relevant departments. On other occasions, various departments issue their own circulars separately which contradict each other. Sometimes the documents of some departments even negate those of the CPC committees and governments at higher levels. Another knotty problem is being dilatory in doing things, redtape and shirking responsibility. Some very important and urgent matters required almost a year to be done.

This is a typical expression of bureaucratism, which exists to a rather serious extent in our provincial organs and units. If we do not make up our minds to overcome it, the construction of the four modernizations will be hopeless. In order to eradicate bureaucratism, it is necessary to follow the instructions of the central authorities and reform our present leading bodies and cadre and management systems. We must not wait, but must immediately work out regulations which include the following:

1) solving problems concerning several departments through negotiation; 2) settling disputes by leaders at higher levels by calling together the heads of relevant departments to make on-the-spot joint investigation so that they can differentiate between right and wrong; 3) establishing a strict personal responsibility system and affix responsibility for serious losses due to dereliction of duty and redtape.

In order to attain the great goal put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress, to fulfill the three great tasks for the 1980's and to achieve the three fundamental improvements in the next 5 years, we must firmly grasp every year, every month and every day and must never allow any waste of precious time. Let us throw ourselves into the socialist modernization drive with a new attitude, boost our spirits, blaze new trails in our advance, be resolute and fight unremittingly to make contributions to opening up a new situation!

ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC SYSTEM

OW131051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- Industrial departments in various localities are studying and promoting the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company in currently implementing the system of economic responsibility. In this connection, a responsible person of the State Economic Commission told a XINHUA reporter: The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company includes, not only experience of specific methods of management, but also experience of implementing the party's policy of activating the economy, relying on the masses to run a socialist enterprise correctly and taking a new road in increasing economic results. Their experience can be universally applied to various units.

The responsible person said: If all our enterprises, especially large- and medium-size backbone enterprises, can conscientiously learn from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience in the light of their own actual situation and improve the system of economic responsibility, the mental outlook of staff members and workers and production technology of various industrial departments will be greatly improved and the potential of various enterprises in increasing economic results can be fully tapped. We can thus create a new situation in building socialist modernization and make greater contributions to realizing the strategic goals put forward by the 12th national party congress. This is precisely why it is important to study and promote the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company.

The responsible person said: The experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is quite comprehensive and abundant. When we learn from them, we should grasp the key points. We should, first of all, learn from their experience in creatively implementing the party's policy of activating the economy in the light of the actual situation and increasing economic results by relying on the broad masses of staff members and workers. The key to the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's achievements lies in its having a good leading group and making an advanced and sound development plan in accordance with the state plan and the demands of society.

On the question of how to learn from the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, the responsible person of the State Economic Commission recalled how the department concerned had run four training classes in the first half of this year and trained a number of people for various industrial units in order to establish a number of "seed plants" for improving the system of economic responsibility.

He pointed out: In learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, it is necessary to take a positive attitude and pay attention to actual results. The main requirements are as follows:

It is necessary to learn from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience, which has a general character in light of the actual situation and in line with the local conditions of various enterprises and trades. Copying mechanically, in disregard for specific conditions, should be prevented. It is necessary to advance and make efforts to surpass achievements while learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience.

Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in learning from the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company's experience. They should fully understand the importance of implementing the system of economic responsibility, actively improve the management system and constantly make efforts to improve the system of economic responsibility, while consolidating various enterprises.

It is necessary to lay stress on grasping the economic responsibility system within various enterprises. From leading personnel to staff members and workers of various workshops, offices, teams and sections, everyone should clearly understand his own economic responsibility and strictly check and implement various tasks. Without doing so, various enterprises would not be able to fulfill their economic responsibility towards the state and the system would become a "castle in the sky."

It is necessary to grasp typical cases and establish "seed plants" for various departments and localities. Before the end of this year, various departments in several localities should select a number of key enterprises which are related to the development of the entire national economy as typical examples in improving the system of economic responsibility and use those typical examples to lead the work of the entire area in order to extend the experience of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company to more enterprises and bring about good results.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION ARRANGES INDUSTRIAL WORK

OW141834 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- To create conditions for implementing 1983 plans and strive to create a new situation in industrial and transport output, the State Economic Commission recently put forward opinions on arrangements for industrial and transportation work in the first quarter of 1983.

According to arrangements by the recently held national planning conference, the growth rate of industrial production in 1983 was still set at 4 percent while efforts should be made to achieve a 5 percent growth. The State Economic Commission suggests that the general goal of industrial and transportation production in the first quarter of 1983 is under the guidance of the 12th party congress guidelines to continue to implement the principle of readjusting, reforming, reorganizing and upgrading and, centering on raising economic results, pay attention to enterprise consolidation, industrial readjustment and technological advances, laying foundations and raising standards.

On industrial and transportation work in the first quarter of 1983, the State Economic Commission pointed out that it is necessary to complete as early as possible the following tasks: drawing up plans, preparations of materials, maintenance of equipment and linking up of industry and commerce. In the first quarter conditions should be created for the work in the second quarter to ensure steady growth for the whole year. Efforts should be made so that output in the first quarter will reach 24 to 25 percent of the annual plan. Priority should be given to production of energy and raw and semifinished materials in short supply, striving to increase production of steel products, nonferrous metals, acids, sodas and so forth which are in short supply.

Proper arrangements should be made for coal mine workers and staff to work on New Year's Day and the Spring Festival holidays and for the allocation and transport of coal during the holidays. It is necessary to properly arrange production of seasonal means of agricultural production, building materials for civilian use and other products. It is necessary to continue to pay attention to the production of consumer goods for daily use and put more goods in the markets, which are rich, varied and highly marketable, so that the people in both urban and rural areas will spend a good first New Year's Day and Spring Festival after the 12th party congress.

The State Economic Commission also suggested that to increase transportation volume in the coming year, the transport departments should mainly rely on tapping the potential capacities of existing equipment, carrying out reforms and strengthening transportation organization. In the first half of the year, attention should be paid to ancillary facilities for the major railway and harbor renovation projects now in progress so that the projects will be put into operation in good time. It is necessary to continue to adopt some emergency measures to ease the pressures on railways and harbors, strengthen transport control and direction, and earnestly arrange coal transportation and passenger and freight transportation on New Year's Day and the Spring Festival. It is necessary earnestly to step up small commodities production. It is necessary to strengthen coordination and links between industry and commerce, actively broaden circulation channels between urban and rural areas and do a good job in delivering industrial products to the countryside. It is also necessary to pay attention to precautions against cold weather and frostbite and ensure safety in production.

The State Economic Commission called on all areas and departments in organizing production during this winter and next spring to be sure to base themselves on conserving energy. From now on they should further grasp energy conservation, make careful calculations, consume what is available and leave nothing to chance or hope for increased supplies by the state. The State Economic Commission also set concrete demands in consolidation of enterprises, perfection of the economic responsibility system, technological advances and reforms, reorganization and merging of enterprises and regional economic and technical cooperation, cadre education and training of workers and staff members, strengthening ideological and political work in enterprises and so forth.

According to figures supplied by the State Economic Commission, the country's total industrial output value from January through October this year increased by 8.1 percent over the same period last year. It is estimated that the total annual industrial output value may increase by about 6 percent over last year. The State Economic Commission felt that so long as all areas and departments pay serious attention to work in this winter and the next spring, they will be able to lay a good foundation for the 1983 industrial and transportation production plans to be fulfilled in an all-round way.

REFORM OF SUPPLY, MARKETING COOPERATIVES PROMOTED

OW151243 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA) -- The reform of China's system of supply and marketing cooperatives in being carried out on a trial basis throughout the country. The trial reform has been carried out in 32 counties of 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the experiences in trial reform are being summed up in Sichuan, Henan, Hebei and Heilongjiang Provinces so that the trial reform can be further promoted gradually on a larger scale.

According to the materials provided by the Ministry of Commerce, the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives is carried out in various localities, mainly by reviving the fine traditions of the supply and marketing cooperatives and improving their features of serving the masses in a democratic and flexible way. And on the basis of attracting more peasants to join the cooperatives as shareholders and practicing democratic management of the cooperatives, efforts are being made to extensively promote various forms of joint agricultural and commercial operation in production, processing work and sales so as to establish closer economic alliance with peasants.

At the supply and marketing cooperatives where the reform work is being carried out on a trial basis, the money paid for shares has been worked out; the shareholders are allowed to exercise their rights and share profits and extra dividends; and efforts are being made to attract more peasants and production teams to join the cooperatives as shareholders. In this way, the cooperatives at the basic level have come to be run by the people. In many counties where the trial reform is being conducted, shareholders include about 80 percent of the total number of local peasant households. In Heilongjiang's Hailun County, 88 percent of the peasant households and about 80 percent of the total number of the production teams in the county are shareholders.

Since the reform was conducted at various supply and marketing cooperatives on a trial basis, there has been a distinct improvement in management and the cooperatives have become more closely linked to the peasants. In the past, some peasants regarded the supply and marketing cooperatives as "bureaucratic merchants," saying that it was a hard job for them to in and face the staff members of the cooperative and buy or sell commodities there. Therefore, the cooperatives became more and more divorced from the peasants. Nowadays, many workers and staff members of the cooperatives regard peasants as the "owners of the store," receive them warmly and offer them good service. The supply and marketing cooperatives at the basic level in Hebei's Wangdu County broke away from the past regulations of not dealing in spare parts for farm machinery. They now deal in more than 100 spare parts for farm machinery, thereby making things convenient for the peasants in repairing farm machinery.

A responsible comrade from the Ministry of Commerce holds that it is necessary to carry out the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives; and the trial reform has been carried out quite successfully. The task at present is to achieve further unanimity in thinking and understanding and step up the process of the reform. In those provinces where trial reform has been conducted, it is necessary to do a good job in summing up the experiences gained, continuously expand the extent of their services based on the needs of the peasants in both production and their homelife, improve and perfect various rules and regulations, improve the economic impact of the enterprises and gradually expand the reform work. In those localities where the trial reform has just been started, it is necessary effectively to strengthen the leadership, do a good job ideologically in arousing the masses to action and promote the trial reform work as quickly as possible.

LIAONING OFFICIAL RAPS STATE OF RURAL EDUCATION

HK140037 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Nov 82 p 4

["Excerpts" from RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] article by Liaoning Vice Governor Zhang Zhiyuan -- title not stated]

[Text] Education is a priority in the economic development programme outlined by the 12th party congress. Two problems -- universal primary school education in rural areas, and reform of secondary school education -- should be given more consideration.

The rural people are now more eager than ever to learn science, technology and culture. They expect their children to have a better education.

Some administrators do not pay enough attention to this, or adopt effective measures; they regard it as something simple. Others want only to send more secondary school graduates to college, and devote most of their energy to supporting high schools.

Nearly 29 percent of Liaoning Province's counties have yet to fulfill the task of providing universal primary education. Not all the pupils in the remaining counties complete their five-year course and leave the school as qualified graduates. This severely affects the education in secondary schools and even colleges.

If the state can pass laws to ensure a primary education to all rural children, it will certainly help. It will take a long time to consolidate rural primary schools and turn out really qualified graduates. The standards for these schools must be realistic and vary according to the economic and cultural conditions of different localities.

Some major obstacles have to be removed. Rural primary schools are now overstaffed and the teachers incompetent. This is because during the "Cultural Revolution," large numbers of qualified primary schools teachers went to secondary schools, and incompetent teachers were recruited by rural primary schools.

Primary school teachers have long remained low on the social scale. They have more work and less pay. Proper policies and arrangements have to be made to raise their incentives.

Rural primary schools are in very difficult financial straits. They do not have much money to more than pay for their teachers. Yet they lack facilities, including furniture and library books.

The rural areas should be encouraged to seek funds, in addition to state allocations, to repair school facilities.

Reform Needed

Secondary school education should be reformed according to the needs of society and the development of the economy. After receiving a secondary education, most graduates will seek employment. But they usually have not learned any skills. So the present secondary school is wasteful. It provides students only with cultural knowledge, but no vocational skills.

Not only should a system of vocational education be established, but vocational courses should be included in the curricula of regular middle schools.

Vocational schools should develop in a well-planned way, based on manpower needs. Technical teacher's colleges and institutions of a similar nature should be established to provide teachers for vocational schools.

Before a comprehensive plan is worked out, a certain number of university graduates from all specialities should be assigned to strengthen the teaching staff of general secondary schools and vocational schools.

AIR FORCE SETS GOALS FOR SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW141750 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0743 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The plenary session of the PLA Air Force party committee suggested that from now on the air force in building the socialist spiritual civilization concentrate on increasing the communist consciousness of cadres and fighters and show results in five areas.

The comrades attending the recently held plenary session of the air force party committee conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's exposition in his report to the 12th party congress on building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. They came to understand that the party Central Committee has set higher demands on the building of socialist spiritual civilization. In light of the actual conditions in air force units, they suggested that new results should be achieved in the building of spiritual civilization in the following five areas:

1. A new level should be achieved in understanding. The building of spiritual civilization is a matter of strategy and principle in building socialism. It is a fundamental guarantee for adherence to the socialist road and realization of the four modernizations. As far as the armed forces are concerned, it is a major question of preserving their proletarian character and strengthening and improving the units' fighting capacity. By studying the documents of the 12th party congress, leading cadres at all levels and all comrades of the air force should, from the theoretical level of scientific socialism and the political level of the future of our social development, fully understand the relationship between the building of a spiritual civilization and a material civilization, clearly understand the content and goals of building spiritual civilization, further increase their understanding of the great significance and effects in building spiritual civilization and enhance their political consciousness.
2. Communist consciousness should be increased markedly. In accordance with the call of the 12th party congress, we should conduct in-depth education in communist ideology and eliminate the wrong views that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice." We should organize cadres in a planned way to study Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, modern Chinese history and the history of the Chinese revolution. Grassroots units should earnestly organize study of the history of the Chinese revolution to further inspire the patriotic fervor among cadres and fighters. It is necessary to continue to develop in depth the activities of "keeping the revolutionary ideal in mind while doing one's own job well" to enable cadres and fighters to further strengthen their communist belief, consciously subordinate personal interests to the interests of the revolution, stay contentedly in the units, love their jobs and conscientiously do their work well in all fields.
3. Notable results should be achieved in education. Education is an important component in building spiritual civilization, and an important factor in enhancing the units' fighting capacity. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in education in the units by running training classes and other forms of training so that by the end of the next year cadres under 40 years old with a below-junior-middle-school educational level will reach the level of junior middle school graduates and earn their diplomas. In the meantime, arrangements should be made for cadres to study senior middle school subjects in a planned way. From now on, in assigning and promoting cadres, we should attach importance to educational background and academic records as well as to experience and achievements in work. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in studying. It is necessary to further enliven cultural and sports activities in the units and set up clubs at various levels so that through rich and varied cultural and sports activities cadres and fighters will acquire scientific and general knowledge and cultivate communist morality and sentiment.

4. Great efforts should be made further to reduce accidents of all kinds. It is necessary through in-depth activities in building the spiritual civilization to increase the ability of cadres and fighters to resist corruption and guard against degeneration, prevent and reduce violations of law and discipline and further reduce accidents of all kinds.

5. It is necessary to develop vigorously activities of civilized flying, civilized services, civilized driving, civilized handling of official business and civilized family life so that the building of spiritual civilization involves every aspect of life and so that a new appearance will emerge in the construction, order and security, sanitation and hygiene, tree planting and environmental beautification of areas under the jurisdiction of the air force.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOLLOWS ZHAO GUIDELINES

OW151431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA) -- The China Scientific and Technical Association recently organized its leading cadres to study Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speech at the national scientific and technological awards meeting and discuss how to implement the guidelines of the speech in the actual work of the scientific and technical association. In addition, on 3 November the association issued a circular calling on the scientific and technical associations of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and various national societies, associations and research institutions to organize the scientific workers to study seriously Premier Zhao's speech, arrange their future work under the guideline of making science and technology serve economic construction, bring into full play the special features and strong points of the mass scientific and technological organizations and contribute to economic development.

Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association said at the study session: "At present, unprecedented stability and unity exist in our country. People throughout China are undertaking the four modernizations with one heart and one mind under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee. The scientific workers are greatly inspired by the fact that the party has put science and technology in such an important position." Many comrades pledged to work with greater vigor and with a will to make the country strong and contribute to economic development.

In recent years, the China Scientific and Technical Association has done a great deal of work and made remarkable achievements in organizing the scientific and technological personnel to participate in planning. They have conducted joint comprehensive academic discussions by various scientific branches on agricultural modernization in the northeast region, the dry northwest region, the mountainous and hilly regions of tropical and subtropical zones, Hainan Island and the Huang He and Huaihai Plains. They have provided scientific bases for formulating agricultural policies and agricultural modernization plans for these regions. Not long ago, the China Scientific and Technical Association, entrusted by the Ministry of Coal Industry, organized six scientific societies and several dozen experts from the Huainan-Huabei Coal Company to offer scientific and technological consultations on the 15-year development plan of the Huainan and Huabei coal mines. The societies and the experts were led by Professor Hua Luogeng, vice chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association.

During discussions, the leading cadres of the association pointed out: The China Scientific and Technical Association should popularize some major scientific items selected every year according to the demands for the development of various professions and trades in China. It should popularize various scientific knowledge to satisfy constantly the urgent needs of incumbent scientific and technological workers to raise their knowledge level.

BEIJING CEREMONY MARKS SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY

OW120914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA) -- More than 200 people from various circles of the capital gathered at a ceremony at Sun Yat-sen memorial hall in Zhongshan Park today to mark Dr Sun Yat-sen's 116th birthday.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, presided over the ceremony.

Among those present were Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen and Zhu Xuefan and Vice-Chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu.

A portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen hung in the memorial hall, surrounded by cypress and flowers.

After Qu Wu opened the ceremony, all those present stood in silent tribute. Baskets of flowers were laid before the portrait by Hu Ziang on behalf of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, Wang Kunlun on behalf of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, Yang Yindong on behalf of Liao Chengzhi, Jiang Ping on behalf of the United Front Work Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Lei Jieqiong on behalf of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

At the end of the ceremony, those present bowed three times to the portrait.

Also attending were leaders of China's democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and some departments concerned.

Commemorative activities were also held in Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Wuhan.

MEETING MARKS GUO MORUO'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW131241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1302 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- More than 140 people of the literary and art circles in Beijing gathered at an academic meeting today to commemorate the 90th birth anniversary of the late Guo Moruo, the outstanding writer, poet and dramatist.

In his opening address, Chen Huangmei, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, described Guo Moruo as the mainstay of China's cultural front after Lu Xun, and as a faithful and unyielding revolutionary and proletarian fighter, who had devoted his whole life to the cause of communism. He said that Guo Moruo was able to achieve such a tremendous success in his lifetime because he was faithful to the cause of communism and strongly believed in the truth of Marxism. This noble quality should be emulated, because the communist spirit is the core indispensable to our endeavors to build a socialist spiritual civilization today.

Four other comrades delivered reports at the meeting. In his report, Wang Yao discussed Guo Moruo's experience in writing historical plays and explained the relationship between historical literature and real life. Zhang Yang explored the question of making the past serve the present contained in Guo Moruo's works.

Ge Baoquan analyzed the relations between Guo Moruo and foreign literature. Huang Hou, in his report, explained Guo Moruo's individuality in creating works of art and the process of its formation.

Sha Ding, Wei Chuantong, Yu Guanying, Xu Juemin, Wang Pingfan, Wang Tingfang and Cao Xingzhi attended the meeting.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHEN WANLAN HELD IN BEIJING

OW160537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1330 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Chen Wanlan, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and formerly adviser to the communications department of the PLA General Staff Headquarters, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Fallen Revolutionaries in Beijing on 13 November.

Wreaths were sent from Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Geng Biao, Jiang Hua, Hong Xuezhi and other leading comrades.

Qin Jiwei, Yang Yong and other leading comrades attended the memorial meeting.

Comrade Chen Wanlan died of illnesses in Beijing on 26 October at the age of 69.

Comrade Chen Wanlan was a native of Xuanhan County, Sichuan Province. He joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in September 1933 and was admitted to the Communist Party of China in December 1937. In nearly 50 years of revolutionary struggle and construction work he was faithful to the party, the people and the communist cause. During the war years he feared no hardship nor difficulty, went through fire and water, followed the party in fighting in the north and south, took part in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and stood up to rigorous tests. During the period of socialist revolution and construction he took a firm and clear-cut stand and actively took part in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the grand fighting program defined by the 12th party congress, and was filled with confidence in the success of socialist modernization. He was engaged in PLA logistic work for a long time and made tremendous contributions to building up the logistic services of the PLA.

ENERGY CONSERVATION CENTERS SET UP NATIONWIDE

OW140527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, November 13 (XINHUA) -- China has set up a nationwide network of 55 energy conservation service centers for training managerial and technical personnel in energy conservation.

According to a national conference on energy conservation service that closed here Friday, the centers mainly help factories avoid waste and save energy, and disseminate information on energy conservation and energy-saving equipment.

Energy conservation -- called by some experts the "fifth energy source" after coal, oil, electricity and nuclear power -- is the top priority in China's energy development policy.

A number of the service centers were recommended at the conference for their good jobs serving local enterprises.

The Chengdu testing station of the Sichuan energy conservation service center has in the past year tested 660 industrial boilers in the city and provided useful information for transforming these low efficiency boilers.

The technical service center in Shenyang, a heavy industrial city in northeast China, helped scour out 880 boilers using new methods, which have resulted in an estimated savings from 10 to 25 percent in coal. The center also worked out water quality standards for more than 1,000 factories.

An energy conservation service team in Shanghai helped a solvent factory raise the heat efficiency of its furnaces which consume 60,000 tons of coal annually. Over the past three years, the factory's output value increased at an annual rate of 13 percent while fuel consumption decreased at an annual rate of 5.5 percent. Now its fuel consumption is only half as much as that of similar enterprises.

The conference called on cities that have not set up such service centers to act soon and urged such centers that have already been set up to improve services.

RURAL ENTERPRISES FORUM ENDS IN BEIJING 13 NOV

OW160526 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A national forum on the consolidation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, came to a close in Beijing on 13 November. The forum called for an all-round consolidation of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, with the stress on better economic results. It is necessary to improve enterprise management in order to promote the sound development of such enterprises.

The forum called on all localities to do the following things:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in consolidating the leading bodies of commune- and brigade-run enterprises and to promote to leading positions sensible persons in the rural areas who are in their prime and have ideologically acquired themselves well, who are educated and can understand policies and who are professionally proficient to a certain extent and have an ability to manage.
2. It is necessary to institute and improve the economic responsibility system, to institute a personal responsibility system for cadres, workers and staff members and to popularize the economic contract system step by step and in a well-guided way.
3. It is necessary to strengthen financial management and to improve the financial system in order to straighten out the financial confusion in enterprises.
4. It is necessary to combine enterprise consolidation with enterprise readjustment. Under the guidance of state planning, commune- and brigade-run enterprises should be geared to the needs of the peasants, agriculture and rural areas. Such enterprises should be rationally distributed according to local conditions in order to avoid their blind development.

TAIWAN LEADER ATTACKS PRC TO GAIN U.S. ARMS

HK151410 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0915 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Commentator's Article: "Why Is Sun Yun-hsuan Complaining Again of 'Communist China's Intention to Attack Taiwan by Force'?" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong 15 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 12 November CHUNGYANG JIHPAO (air-mail edition) published on its front page a speech made on 11 November by Sun Yun-hsuan, president of Taiwan's "Executive Yuan." In his speech, Sun again said: "Communist China's ambition to attack Taiwan and Penghu remains unchanged." He also said: "We must never overlook the importance of preparations against war and emergency measures." "We must be prepared for danger in times of peace and ensure the security of the base for rejuvenating China."

Why is Sun Yun-hsuan again making a great show of being serious and shouting this view at the top of his voice? Why was this report not published in ZHONGYANG JIHPAO but emphasized in its airmail edition?

If we carefully read reports published in the Taiwan newspapers over the past few days, we will easily understand Sun Yun-hsuan's intention. On 10 November, CHUNGKUO SHIPAO carried a special dispatch by its reporter in Washington, which reads: "Last month, the U.S. Government transported to Taiwan all the 500 air-to-surface Bullpup missiles it had ordered and handed them over to the military authorities as agreed. These missiles will be used by F-5 fighters."

The dispatch also says: "In the 1982 fiscal year (ending 30 September), the United States approved arms sales to Taiwan totalling over \$530 million. If the 60 F-5 fighters sold by the Northrop Company are included, the total value of U.S. arms sale to Taiwan in 1982 exceeded \$900 million."

On 11 November, TZULI WANPAO carried reports on Sun Yun-hsuan receiving some U.S. congressmen, assistants and governors the previous week. It can be seen from these reports that Sun Yun-hsuan's swashbuckling speech made at the "Executive Yuan meeting" was after all meant for the Americans.

In the past year, Sun Yun-hsuan has repeatedly spread the lie of "Communist China's armed attack on Taiwan," which has aroused resentment among men of insight in Taiwan and abroad. On 7 and 10 November, TZULI WANPAO carried comments made by Pennsylvania University Professor Chang Hsu-cheng at a press conference after he attended the "meeting on Asian-Pacific security and cooperation" in Taiwan. He said:

"A government official said that Communist China would resort to force against Taiwan in 3-5 years. This has led to panic among the ordinary people. If the aim of purposely playing up the idea that Communist China will attack Taiwan is to make the Americans sell weapons to us, such an aim will never be attained. The United States understands very well what attitude Communist China may take against us. Its information service and reconnaissance by means of satellites are well organized. Therefore, without strong proof, it will be difficult to convince the United States. Such an act will only increase the people's panic and spark an outflow of funds. Therefore, in doing propaganda work, we must stress the overall situation and not just partial interests."

SPOKESMAN VIEWS PRC-USSR THAW, BREZHNEV DEATH

OW141407 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 13 (CNA) -- Peking's recent gestures of trying to mend fences with the Soviet Union while moving away from the United States and Japan is clearly an international united front plot, Dr James C.Y. Soong, director general of the Government Information Office and government spokesman, told the Legislative Yuan Saturday. He called special attention to the Chinese Communist machinations behind this development.

Red China, he said, seeks help in defeating enemies that it cannot defeat by itself. So the regime frequently resorts to the tactic of "feigning adherence in the East while attacking in the West." This accounts for the sudden resumption of talks with the Soviet Union in an attempt to improve relations.

The Chinese Communists' ulterior motive is to cash in on the West's fear of the Soviet Union, thereby creating pressure on the West to further isolate the Republic of China internationally.

Dr Soong said he did not believe the governments and peoples of the West would allow themselves to be deceived by the communists.

"But we cannot afford to take this lightly and relax our vigilance," he said. "We must more actively use all available channels to assure that governments and peoples of friendly nations understand the communist conspiracy and are not deceived again."

Dr Soong was commenting on activities of the Government Information Office at a joint session of the legislature's Committees on External Affairs, Interior Affairs and Education.

He said: "The Chinese Communists have recently made a series of gestures to show their disinterest in relations with the United States. The Chinese Communist 'ambassador' appeared at the October Revolution military parade in Red Square for the first time in 20 years. Teng Hsiao-ping told members of the Japanese Diet that the United States is unreliable. This overnight change in the Chinese Communist attitude toward the United States shows that Peking's friendly overtures were false from the beginning and merely intended to lure the United States away from its close relationship with the Republic of China.

"We may recall the conditions under which the Chinese Communists broke off their negotiations with the Soviet Union. The United States had switched diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Peking. Russia had invaded Afghanistan and was supporting the Vietnamese Communist invasion of Cambodia.

"So Peking decided to show its support of the U.S. position. When the situations in Afghanistan and Vietnam did not change, the Chinese Communists decided to resume their negotiations with the Soviets. This is a rude awakening for those who have stressed the supposedly parallel interests between Washington and Peking. If the Chinese Communists had really believed they had such interests with the United States, they would never have so treacherously resumed negotiations with the common enemy.

"When the Chinese Communists usurped the mainland, they 'leaned to one side' toward Soviet Russia. Then they abandoned Russia to seek U.S. recognition. Now they have leaned toward the Soviet Union again. These flip flops provide convincing evidence of Peking's unreliability.

"The Chinese Communists have always professed to be the leader of the so-called Third World. Many people believed they would never again lean toward the Soviet Union.

"But the new developments have shown that the Chinese Communists were attempting to ingratiate themselves with Third World countries only because they wanted to make them into chips for use in bluffing the United States. Peking's interests are not consistent with those of the Third World. In fact, its export of revolution is the root cause of turmoil in the Third World nations.

"The Chinese Communists gained something, more or less, each time they sought to blackmail the United States. The malicious and momentous intention behind the real or phony thawing of Soviet relations was to compel the United States to revise or repeal the Taiwan Relations Act. We hope the United States will remember the lessons of the past and not be misled again. But we cannot afford to take this lightly and relax our vigilance. We must more actively use all available channels to assure that the government and peoples of friendly nations understand the communist conspiracy and are not deceived again.

"Brezhnev's death may bring some internal changes in Russia, especially in the senile Soviet hierarchy. But the hand-in-glove collaboration between Moscow and Peking to blackmail the Free World for mutual gain will not be changed.

"I must point out further: The Chinese Communists played the 'Russian card' against the United States while the Soviet Union was playing the 'China card,' also against the United States. If either succeeds, the communist bloc will gain and the Free World and the United States will lose. The Free World should wake up from its daydream of uniting with Communist China against Soviet Russia."

Dr Soong told legislators that the Government Information Office will strengthen its international publicity activities, especially in the United States, to offset these new developments. The office will try to make Americans in all walks of life understand that "China is China" and the "Chinese Communists are the Chinese Communists." The goal is to prompt them to "halt their horses at the brink of the cliff" and adopt a correct U.S. China policy.

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON ROLE OF BREZHNEV'S SUCCESSOR

OW141400 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The death of Brezhnev made headlines in the Republic of China as in the rest of the world. But Chinese experts on the Soviet Union don't think it will make much difference to the Russian people or to the world. As one commentator remarked, communism is communism. Brezhnev was an old commie, but that doesn't necessarily make him better or worse than new commies. It is communism and not any specific individual that has to be changed before peace and freedom can be brought to the world.

There is a recent example of this. Mao Tze-tong was as powerful as Brezhnev, perhaps more so. Mao died. The gang of four took over. For a time, it appeared that things would be worse. Then Teng Hsiao-ping and others got rid of the gang of four. Teng talked about freedom and allowing people to write big-character posters. The door to the West was opened more widely. The United States and the Chinese Communists exchanged recognition. Teng went to Washington. Then, communism reasserted itself. The posters came down. The underground newspaper editors went to jail. Teng told the people quite frankly that nothing was going to get in the way of communism. Nothing had.

There was no period of even pseudofreedom in Brezhnev's life. Khrushchev had been Russia's Teng. He opened some doors and talked about free expression. He didn't last long. Brezhnev brought back the communism of Lenin and Stalin. No nonsense. Weapons first and the living standards of the people at the bottom of the economic pile.

Brezhnev moved into Afghanistan. He moved down the Asian coast to Vietnam. He sent the Soviet fleet into the Indian Ocean. Recently, it was said that he stretched out a hand to the Chinese Communists. But not to the point of meeting Peking's terms. He did not pull back forces from the Chinese mainland border. He did not get out of Afghanistan and Vietnam. Communism and its advances came first, and so will it be with his successors.

Collective leadership will follow Brezhnev. Not for long, however. The communists don't do things that way. Out of the collective will emerge one strong leader. His principal assignment will be to defend and strengthen communism. He will be an aggressor and hegemonist. Brezhnev was somewhat on caution's side. He didn't push the United States too hard. He failed to move against Europe. His successors will come from the ranks of the younger communists and could be more dangerous. Mao shelled Kinmen and Matzu but he didn't move against the Republic of China on Taiwan. He recognized the danger of pushing ahead too fast. Teng has been moving faster. He has pledged to seize Taiwan within the decade of the 80's. After trying to (?cooperate with) the United States, he turned against the Americans because they declined to hand over the Republic of China.

So it may be with the successor to Brezhnev. He cannot relax the hold on the communism. He knows as Teng knows on the Chinese mainland that the people don't like communism and don't want it and they would get rid of it if they could. So he must not only defend the communist system but maintain an enemy that the people fear more than the tyranny under which they live.

The successor to Brezhnev cannot reach out for friendship with the United States. If the American enemy does not exist, the Russian Communists would have to invent it. Two enemies are better than one. So the Soviet troops will continue to man the Chinese mainland border. Communism requires enemies lest the people come to understand that the communists are the real enemies. Brezhnev will be replaced by a communist who has been raised under and conditioned by the system. He won't be easy to deal with.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSESSES USSR-PRC TALKS

OW161009 Taipei CNA in English 0950 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Taipei, Nov 16 (CNA) -- Vice Foreign Minister Fredrick F. Chien Monday urged Western nations to heighten their vigilance over the normalization of relations between Soviet Union and Communist China.

Speaking at a ceremony in celebration of the 37th anniversary of National Taiwan University in the morning, Chien pointed out that it is wrong for the Western countries to make the Republic of China a scapegoat for the detente between Moscow and Peiping by thinking that the rapprochement was caused by improvement of relations between Taiwan and the United States.

In fact, Chien said, whether there is conflict or rapprochement between the two communist regimes, it all stems from internal power struggles within each of those countries and has nothing to do with influence from outside.

Chien noted that the Peiping-Moscow normalization talks, which started last month, will continue in Moscow later, and the Western nations are worrying about how they develop.

If the relations between Soviet Union and Communist China are getting better, Chien predicted that the United States, Russia and Communist China will gradually return to an equilateral triangular confrontation status.

In the short run, Chien said, it is harmless to the Free World. But in the long run, the rapprochement between Moscow and Peiping may make the world realize that only a free and democratic China can benefit the Free World.

The vice foreign minister also criticized some domestic scholars for their suggestion of playing the Russia card. This "childish opinion" will not only endanger themselves but will also endanger the nation, Chien said.

In his capacity as an alumnus of the university, Chien urged students of National Taiwan University to develop their own opinion and to carry out their mission as intellectuals.

PRESIDENT CHIANG INTERVIEWED BY LE FIGARO

OW160935 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] In an interview with the French weekly LE FIGARO magazine, President Chiang Ching-kuo has said there have been no changes on the Chinese mainland since the death of Mao Tse-tung, and the Communist Party's control of power and the people's minds is as all-embracing as ever.

The president criticized the modernizations program of strongman Teng Hsiao-ping as being a deceptive ploy, adding that the liberalized zones shown to foreigners were just a patchwork of the regime.

Chiang urged the West to never forget that the Chinese Communists are Marxist-Leninists with only one objective: to spread Communism throughout the Free World.

When speaking on the recent warming up of relations between Moscow and Peking, Chiang said relations between the two were complex and paradoxical. The two communists powers are antagonistic because both want to be leaders of the world movement. However, they are both communist and therefore cooperative in their goal for world revolution.

The president said he was optimistic about future relations between the Republic of China and the United States, predicting they would strengthen in the years to come.

During the interview with the French magazine, the president expressed his discontent with discriminatory trade attitude European countries have toward Taiwan, pointing out that the Republic of China has always given Western European countries preferential customers' tariff.

BRIEFS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES -- Taipei, Nov. 6 (CNA) -- K. H. Yu, governor of the Central Bank of China, told the Legislative Yuan Saturday that the bank currently has a total of U.S. \$9.4 billion in foreign exchange reserves. Speaking at the Financial Committee under the Legislative Yuan in the morning, Yu said the money is deposited in major banks in various countries under the name of the bank or trust corporations. Yu said most of the foreign exchange reserves are in U.S. dollars, accounting for 86 percent. It was followed by Japanese yen, 3.5 percent; Deutsche marks, 4 percent; pounds sterling, 2.5 percent and Swiss francs, 1.7 percent. He pointed out that due to better situation, the foreign exchange reserves that have been deposited in the United States under the name of a trust corporation have been gradually shifted and deposited in foreign banks under the name of the Central Bank of China. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 6 Nov 82 OW]

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